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ENEMY ALIENS' STATUS FIXED BY FEDERAL LAW

Liable to Restraint or Removal Under Direction of President—Abrogation of Treaty to Affect German Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attention has been drawn to a law on the statute books which, as soon as the joint resolution declaring a state of war exists, is adopted, will apply to all unnaturalized Germans in this country. The law is as follows:

"Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign Nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign Nation or Government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile Nation or Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in such event, by his proclamation thereof or other public acts, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable, the manner and degree of restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom, and to establish other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

Under the old Prussian-American treaty of 1828, German citizens here would be, to an extent, exempt from the provisions of this law. The United States, however, has refused to accede to a proposal of the Berlin Government that the treaty be reaffirmed, with changes and additions, and it is understood the document will be declared abrogated.

Warning Issued to Aliens.

Mayor Mitchel of New York Urges Calmness and Restraint

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel today issued a proclamation to the vast alien population of New York, urging calmness and restraint.

"The punishment prescribed by law for the crime of treason is death, or, in the discretion of the court, imprisonment for not less than five years and a fine of not less than \$10,000," the proclamation read.

"All police officers have been especially instructed to give their prompt and efficacious attention to the enforcement of this law. I enjoin upon you all that you honor the liberty which so many of you have sought in this land."

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

General Maurice has said that it is by no means certain that St. Quentin is actually part of the Hindenburg line, but whether it is or not the possession of it must be sufficiently important to that line to make its loss a serious one to the Germans. This is tolerably certain from the diversion attempted by them in the new attack in force at Sappigny.

Sappigny is a village just off the railway from Rethel to Soissons, and little more than half a mile on the south side of the Aisne facing Berry-au-Bac on the northern bank. It is in the point of the angle in the French line which, following the Aisne from Soissons, bends south here toward Rethel, and, of course, if the line could be broken here it would mean a serious readjustment for the French. The object of the attack which was preceded by a fierce artillery preparation, during which some 2000 shells fell once more into the unfortunate cathedral city, was obviously to weaken the pressure on St. Quentin, by compelling the French to withdraw troops from in front of that town and of Laon, so as to reinforce their lines before Rethel. The first impact, as is often the case with first impacts, appears to have been successful, with

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GUILTY PLEA IN WELLAND CANAL CASE

Captain Fritzen Admits Conspiracy With Hans Tauscher—Eighteen Months' Sentence

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Captain Alfred A. Fritzen pleaded guilty in the United States District Court here today to having conspired with Captain Hans Tauscher, to blow up the Welland Canal, and was sentenced to 18 months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Addressing the court before sentence was passed, Assistant District Attorney Knox referred to Fritzen as only a "tool in the hands of the unspeakable von Papen."

Fritzen was arrested in San Francisco. He formerly was a captain of artillery in the German army and was given his first citizenship papers in this country in 1912.

Six Germans, convicted of having plotted to blow up Allied food ships by bombs, were sentenced by Judge Cushman in Federal District Court here today. Charles von Kleist and Karl Schmidt were given two years and sentenced to pay fines of \$500 each; Ernest Becker, Wilhelm Karbade, George Pradel and Frederick Parades, were sentenced to six months and fined \$500 each.

Flag Demand Ignored

Employees of Factory Strike for Patriotic Display

PATERSON, N. J.—Employees of a silk factory went on strike here because the American flag had not been displayed at the plant. A delegation of the workers called on Superintendent Ulrich early in the day and informed him that unless the National colors were flying from the building by noon they would quit work.

When noon came and no flag appeared, the employees made good their threat. Although a flag, requisitioned from the New York office of the company, arrived a few minutes later, the employees refused to return to work, saying they would take the remainder of the day off to celebrate their victory.

Strike Inciting Cases

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former Congressman H. Robert Fowler and Henry B. Martin, indicted with former Congressman Frank Buchanan, Franz Rintelen, a German agent, David Lamar and others, on charges of fomenting strikes in munition plants and on steamship piers, entered pleas of abatement in the Federal District Court here. A trial before jury to determine the validity of the indictment was set for next week.

Disloyal Talk Causes Arrest

NEWPORT, R. I.—A private in the Coast Artillery Corps has been placed under guard, pending an investigation of charges preferred by other members of his company. It was said he criticized the President's address to Congress and declared that in the event of war he would refuse to fight. The authorities declined to give the man's name.

(Continued on page six, column five)

UNITED STATES CITIZENS RESCUED WHEN BOATS SINK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Destruction of two vessels, one British and one Norwegian, with United States citizens on board, was reported to the State Department Thursday, by Consul Lashrop at Cardiff. The Norwegian steamer Sondviksgoole was sunk by a submarine believed to have been German, while the British steamer Lincolshire was sunk without any submarine being seen. Crews of both vessels were in small boats for two hours in dangerous positions before being rescued.

CENTRAL POWERS' PEACE ATTITUDE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung says that the rumors of a new peace offer by the Central Powers, which have arisen following the meeting of the Kaiser and Emperor Karl and Count Czernin's statements are incorrect. The dispatch says, however, that the plan repeatedly officially stated, of the readiness of the Central Powers to enter negotiations for "an honorable peace," is unchanged.

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PROHIBITION IN U. S. DURING THE WAR ADVOCATED

Temperance Leaders Initiate Movement to Stop Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Throughout Country

In view of the declaration by Congress that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany a movement for national war-time prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States has been initiated through the action of temperance leaders in seeking to have the governors of the prohibition states inaugurate a campaign looking toward the restriction of the liquor traffic and its waste of food supplies in the present crisis.

Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas is being urged from many quarters to take the leadership in this movement for a practical form of preparedness, which the European nations have found absolutely essential to a successful prosecution of war.

The movement is in its very inception, so much so, that the attitude of Governor Capper toward the request made of him is not known. Information of the beginning of the movement was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton of Cambridge, a social worker and writer on prohibition subjects, in an interview yesterday. It is known that temperance leaders in Massachusetts have wired Governor Capper urging him to take charge of the campaign.

The proponents of the present movement do not intend to take any action which will interfere with Congress while the necessary military legislation is being enacted, and in consequence they have decided to secure concerted action on the part of the governors of the dry states to impress upon the governors of the 23 wet states the necessity for adopting the action of the European countries, which have found that effective war measures are seriously hampered as long as the liquor interests are allowed to undermine the nation's efficiency and retard the necessary steps of preparedness.

Prominent business men in Boston have been approached by Mrs. Tilton with a view of having their cooperation in the movement for war-time prohibition. The attitude of those already interviewed leads Mrs. Tilton to say that within a short time Boston will have a strong committee doing "its bit" toward the success of the campaign.

Early next week two different committees representing organizations and individuals in favor of prohibition will meet in Boston at which the proposition for war prohibition will be considered. Mrs. Tilton expects that days will elapse before it will be possible to name the Boston committee.

Mrs. Tilton has just returned from a

United States Citizens Rescued When Boats Sink

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PORT OF BOSTON TO BE CLOSED TONIGHT

Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston, issued notice this afternoon that the port of Boston will be closed tonight and in consequence all steamship schedules will be changed so as to provide for entering and clearing during daylight.

CIVILIAN ARMY OF ONE MILLION MEN PLANNED

Administration Has at Its Disposal Resources Never Equalled by Any Other Nation in the World's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the estimates of the National Defense Council, the United States is carrying into the war actual and potential resources which have never been equalled by any other nation in the history of the world. Its Navy, authorized but 10 days ago to be recruited to the full war strength of 87,000 men, is thrown into the balance against Prussian autocracy, as one of the strongest and most efficient afloat. In the meantime more than \$1,000,000,000 authorized by the last Congress, is being spent upon ships and shipyards to enlarge and strengthen it.

A comparatively small but extremely well trained Army, is backed by 20,000,000 citizens capable of military duty while the moral force of more than 100,000,000 Americans is back of the war administration.

The Marine Corps has been raised to a war strength of 17,400 men and 15,000 Naval Militiamen are armed and ready to wage the United States war upon the sea and the land. An equipment for a volunteer Army of 500,000 to 1,000,000 men is being prepared by the Government.

Coast defenses have been strengthened and a system of coast patrols by armed motor boats has been inaugurated. Armed naval bases "somewhere in the world" have been protected by huge submarine nets and arsenals and armories are rushing supplies to further equip all places needing defense.

No less than 32,000 mercantile companies have offered to turn over their entire plants, whether steel companies, ship yards, or other concerns, for the use of the Government in its crisis, and many large organizations are raising funds, notably that of the Navy League of America, for \$10,000,000, to be used for the support of the families of fighting men.

Early next week two different committees representing organizations and individuals in favor of prohibition will meet in Boston at which the proposition for war prohibition will be considered. Mrs. Tilton expects that days will elapse before it will be possible to name the Boston committee.

The bill will provide for the raising of the Army to full war strength, the drafting of the National Guard into Federal service and the raising of 1,000,000 additional men by selective drafting.

PRODUCTION OF FOOD IS TO BE FARMERS' DUTY

Lackawanna Railroad Arranges Meeting to Encourage Crop Growing—Question of Seed Supply Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Saturday, a meeting will be held for the discussion of food production in the light of the requirements which will be placed on the food supply by war conditions. The meeting is arranged by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in an effort to arouse farmers to the full realization of the responsibility which rests upon them to plant every foot of soil available so that production may be brought to maximum. The company plans to run fast food trains and to help supply labor. In a letter to farmers inviting them to attend the convention, William H. Truesdale, president, says:

"In addition to feeding our own people, our ability to feed our allies may enable them to finish the fight before we are able effectively to participate. It is therefore not only a patriotic duty but an economic necessity that we should put forth every effort to produce every pound and every bushel of food products that the ground will yield under the most intensive system that science and practical experience can devise."

That increase in the number of implements available and the employment of women in agriculture will become vital necessities when enlistments draw large numbers of young men from the farms is pointed out in a statement issued by the National City Bank, which foresees crop reduction if precautions to avoid labor, seed and implement shortage are not taken. "While it is true," says the statement, "that the situation of agriculture and its relation to the national welfare requires more comprehensive treatment than can be hastily given, there is reason to believe that much can be done by the business men of all localities will rise immediately to the occasion."

The question of seed supply is important. The threatened reduction of potato acreage in New York State is because seed is not to be had locally, the price is very high, and unless there is an organized effort to supply seed, the planting will be curtailed. Something needs to be done to overcome inertia and make it convenient to do the usual planting and increase it. The choice of crops to be planted, in view of conditions, is a matter upon which expert advice may be wanted. And finally, there is an important amount of labor in all towns in the agricultural districts which can be lent to the farmers at critical periods.

"There is a world emergency which calls for just such organized effort. Every county should have a committee composed of leading business men to plan and manage a general campaign of cooperation to get the most that can be had out of the soil."

The whole world is bare of food supplies and dependent upon the crop of 1917. War, which will make necessary a call of men, many of whom will come from the farms, and the withdrawal of others from shops, will create vacancies which to some extent will be filled from the farms.

The first essential requirement is that the people shall have food, and with world conditions what they are now this country cannot afford to allow the food supply for the coming year to be determined by the ordinary influences affecting production. In time of war governments resort to conscription to fill the armies, and abroad they are taking hold of food production in the same manner. There is no time now in this country for anything but voluntary effort, but there should be enough of spontaneous initiative and enterprise in every community to take the action which the common interest plainly requires."

FOOD TICKETS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A circular has been issued to the Italian prefects by Sig. Canepa, the Commissioner-General for food supplies, authorizing them to render compulsory the use of tickets for the principal foodstuffs. The system has been already adopted in some communes, but difficulties are presented in many towns by the negligent manner in which the registration of citizens has been carried out. In Rome a census of the population will be necessary before tickets for bread and sugar can be distributed. The recent appeal made by the Syndic of Rome for voluntary workers has resulted in about 500 offers, many of them from professional men, and the assistance of these volunteers will be indispensable in taking a census of the population.

SUMMER TIME IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a decree issued by the Federal Council, summer time is to be introduced in Germany from 3 o'clock on the morning of April 16, until 3 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 17. Last year the clock was not advanced until May 1, but it is thought that the dates now fixed will accord better with the hours of daylight, while the day and hour have also been selected with a view to facilitating matters for the railway companies.

PROHIBITION IN WAR TIME AIM OF BRITISH PLAN

Total Abstinence Advocated in Ireland for War Period and During Demobilization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A packed meeting in the Leicester Hall, Molesworth Street and an overflow meeting in the Grecian Hall, Dawson Street, were held recently, under the auspices of the Strength of Britain Movement. This movement, as the speakers were careful to explain, does not seek to enforce total abstinence, except for the period of the war and during demobilization. Lady Waterford presided over the meeting, and amongst those on the platform were Sir Bryan Mahon, commanding the forces in Ireland; Lady Fingall, Lady Arnott, Lady de Freyne, Sir Algernon Coote, Colonel Kennard, commanding the Dublin district; Miss White, Dr. Purefoy, Mrs. Starkie and many other well-known Dubliners. The principal speaker was Mr. H. Stephens Richardson of the London Organizing Committee, who explained the objects of the movement and told of its inception and growth. Nearly two years ago, Mr. Richardson said, a prominent business man (Sir Henry Randall) of London, came across a paragraph in his newspaper which insisted that beer was bad, and that it gave strength. Although he was an enthusiast against this idea, he realized that possibly he had been too busy making money to give time to the question, but now, talking to his secretary he found that he, too, was an enthusiast, and they came to the conclusion that this idea as to the good that there was in drink was the "biggest fraud and bluff" that had been palmed off on the people since the days of the South Sea Bubble. So, as he had built up his large business by successful advertising, he and some others put about £2000 into advertising their idea in the press, with the result, as it might be remembered, that Mr. Lloyd George received something like a quarter of a million letters and postcards offering support to the proposal to abstain from drink.

A short period of enthusiasm and expectation of rapid success was followed by a realization that they were up against a solid and powerful organization ready to resist to the utmost. Their advertisements as to evils of drink and the wasted value of foodstuffs were answered by counteradvertisements showing the value of by-products for munitions and cattle foods and so forth. However, Mr. Lloyd George, who, as all knew, was possessed of great driving force, started in and was partially successful with the liquor control boards. These had done excellent work in many places and showed how good the results were, and how necessary control of liquor was. At present the war was costing some £60 per second and drink was costing £6 per second. In the first 12 months of the war 96,000 cubic feet of shipping space had been taken up by the liquor trade. These two facts alone were sufficient in themselves as to why the community as a whole should stand behind the Strength of Britain Movement.

The speaker then urged, in connection with the question of compensation to brewers and distillers; that the use of industrial alcohol should be gone into. There was, he said, unquestionably a vast future before alcohol in the industrial world for motor purposes, dye works etc. The question was an Imperial one and the way to secure the winning of the war was through total prohibition.

Mrs. Harkie proposed a resolution declaring that the Strength of Britain Movement was worthy of support and urging upon the Government to accede to the memorial presented by the movement. In a very able paper she sketched all the advantages of prohibition and the evils which came in the train of drink. Mrs. Harkie also read a translation from a Russian periodical showing how the war had given England a great army, had made Russia sober, and also what a splendid effect music was having on the Russian peasant folk. A bitter opposition, she pointed out, was being raised to the Prime Minister's proposal for the diminution of the output of liquor, but the supporters of the Strength of Britain Movement were united in demanding that with regard to these restrictions Ireland should not be exempted.

Dr. Parsons, who seconded the resolution, gave a very interesting résumé of the great reduction of the alcohol used in the principal Dublin hospitals during the last 25 years, only one third being used now, compared to 25 years ago. The amount of liquor used in the South Dublin Union was two and a half times more than that used in the 16 principal hospitals put together. A good argument in favor of restriction.

SUMMER MILK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—According to information which has reached the Ministry of Food, farmers in some cases are under a misapprehension regarding the summer prices of milk as fixed by the recent order of the Food Controller. To clear up any misunderstanding, therefore, it is explained that the maximum price of milk sold wholesale in the coming summer will usually be 6½d. per imperial gallon above the price which the farmer obtained in the summer of 1913. This will be the maximum price for milk delivered on the premises or at the railway station of the buyer, under contract to supply a minimum quantity. In the case of milk sold under other conditions, the farmer may not charge more than 5½d. per gallon above the price of the summer of 1913. It is a summary offense against the Defense of the Realm Regulations to charge or ask a higher price than the maximum permissible under the Price of Milk Orders.

GERMAN ARREST QUESTION ONCE MORE DISCUSSED

Reichstag Finds Enactments Disregarded, Notably in Alsace-Lorraine—Maintenance of Army Discipline Viewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany, (via Amsterdam)—The Reichstag has found it necessary to revert to the subject of preventive arrest after having had good reason to believe that its determined attitude last session had secured a definite settlement of the question. At the close of the long and heated debate on that occasion, the Government was finally prevailed upon to assent to measures calculated to abolish some of the worst abuses brought to light. Three months was declared to be the maximum term of preventive detention, prisoners were given a right of appeal to the military courts, and it was provided that they were to be informed of the charges against them, and to be afforded an opportunity of arranging for their defense. The Reichstag, in short, prided itself on having gained a substantial victory, and looked for corresponding results. When it met again, however, it found that its enactments had been disregarded altogether in certain sections of the Empire, notably in Alsace-Lorraine.

The matter came up for discussion in connection with a Government measure for the appointment of auxiliary judges in the military courts, which have become overburdened with the work accruing from the number of appeals made under the new legislation, and in the ensuing debate stress was laid on the importance of the questions involved; the observance of legislative enactments, and the maintenance of military discipline.

The discussion was conducted mainly by the Center spokesman and the Socialists, while Colonel von Wriesberg answered for the War Office. It was a National Liberal deputy, however, who first broached the subject by observing that he had already drawn the attention of the War Office to the fact that the act concerning preventive arrest was not being observed in Alsace-Lorraine, and that this constituted a breach of the law; whereupon Colonel von Wriesberg replied that the military authorities did not hold that the act applied to arrests made before it was passed, but that all people under arrest had a right to appeal; also that the

Commander-in-Chief had communicated with commanding generals who did not share that view, and had informed them of his standpoint. A progressive speaker followed with the remark that it was an unheard-of thing that a general should take the stand that there was no need for him to obey the law, and asked how it was that subordinates in the army were found defending other views than those of their superiors. Herr Gröber, the Center spokesman, then pointed out that the question was an important one for the Reichstag. He was informed, he said, that a high military authority in Alsace-Lorraine had declared "The law does not affect me; the regulations I have issued will remain in force," and had done so on the ground that those regulations were in accordance with martial law; also that although the Commander-in-Chief had announced that the act must be applied universally, there were people who had been detained for 30 months, and who could still find no redress. What, he asked, was done with a commanding officer who thus set aside the law, and failed to carry out his orders? The Reichstag had a right to be informed on that point.

Colonel von Wriesberg evaded the question and offered an explanation instead. The commanding officer in question, he said, had held that he was legally empowered to act independently in his district, but when this view was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief he contradicted it, and informed those concerned accordingly. He naturally assumed that his instructions would be acted upon, and the speaker could affirm on his behalf that he would fully maintain the authority with which he had been endowed. Herr Gröber refused to be satisfied, however. It was not customary in the army for exchanges of opinion to take place, he pointed out. A command was given, and that was the end of it, and, although the fate of the prisoners themselves was the most important question, the House wanted to know what had been done with the commanding officer who had thus ignored an imperial command, for the matter was one of general, even imperial interest. Colonel von Wriesberg replied that he must correct an error. The Commander-in-Chief issued his views as to the execution of the Preventive Arrest Act before he was informed of the view taken by the commanding officer in question, and as this was the case he might well have supposed that the latter would comply with his orders. This statement produced a great commotion among the Left and Center, but Colonel von Wriesberg went on to assert that those orders were being carried out, and that all cases that depudied had in view had long since been adjusted.

At this point Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, came to his rescue with the remark that his party did not consider the Reichstag had a right to learn what was done to a commanding officer who had disobeyed orders. That was a matter for the Supreme War

Lord, and was not subject to the control of the House. This called forth energetic protests from the Socialists. Herr Ledebur declared that it was a proclamation of military absolutism, and Herr Landsberg asked if the Reichstag was to be silent when there were glaring abuses to be abolished; whereupon Dr. Heifferich endeavored to intervene with the remark that he was under the impression that the speakers misunderstood one another. There were two points at issue; namely, the execution of the act, and the ways and means adopted by commanding officers. He had not heard any one question the Reichstag's right of supervision, and meanwhile the House might rest assured that the Commander-in-Chief would enforce the law. As matters were it must content itself with that. Details as to individual cases were not yet available, but there was no indication that any commanding officer had committed a breach of discipline. He would consider that an impossibility in time of peace, and still more so in time of war.

There are at least three such commanding officers: in Metz, Strassburg, and Saarbrücken. Herr Gröber replied. They refuse to comply with the act, and all on the same grounds: martial law. What happens when a command is not executed? What happens when an individual is illegally robbed of freedom? We have a right to know. . . . We call upon the Chancellor to insure that everything is done to see that laws do not exist on paper only, but are carried into effect. Here all parties must stand together. Upon this Colonel von Wriesberg rose again and said that the general order was issued at the end of January, and that no ease was known in which a commanding officer had not complied with it unconditionally. He added that care would be taken to see that this continued to be so in future, but speakers still continued to protest, and to cite individual cases, and it was some time before the House passed to other business.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung has noted with concern the statements made in the Paris Journal by Carl W. Ackermann, who represented the United Press in Berlin until the rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Germany.

In the French paper, Carl Ackermann said that American journalists in Germany were not allowed by the authorities to report attacks made in Parliament or elsewhere on President Wilson and the United States, or to cable the view in German official circles that American neutrality had been rendered an empty phrase by the shipments of war material to the Entente. Also that after the rupture of relations, some American correspondents in Berlin allowed the press bureaus of the Foreign Office to revise their dispatches, and to use them to mislead American public opinion.

Assuming, wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, that Ackermann's statements are true, it seems to us that we have to do with a very questionable method of procedure on the part of the censorship. We have approved the policy adopted by the Government toward America after long consideration and hesitation, because the general situation scarcely presented any other alternative. That, however, cannot prevent us from declaring that such a tampering with neutral dispatches as that here laid to the charge of the German censorship, is inadmissible, and contrary to German interests.

In the duty of correspondents to inform their paper of what goes on in the country in which they reside, not merely what the Government of that country desires them to say. It is really the case that the American correspondents in Berlin were prevented from describing public opinion in Germany as it appeared to them, much harm may have been done. It is not easily conceivable that Washington, finding that view corroborated in the papers, gradually came to think that on the whole every one in Germany was in agreement with the policy of the Government, whereas, as we know, the latter has had to reckon with opposition on the part of the public and of influential individuals, the influence of which cannot be overlooked? Undoubtedly the censors invariably believe themselves to be promoting the welfare of the fatherland in the best possible manner.

The question is, however, whether they are always fully competent to judge what is, and what is not, politically advantageous.

FEWER TRIALS BY JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—It has been decided by the judges of the Supreme Court in Scotland that the practice of trial by jury in civil cases shall be discontinued during the war, in order that men may not be called away from their occupations. The change was first made when the Lord President announced that cases which had been remitted from Sheriff Courts for jury trials would be sent back to the sheriffs for proof. Later the Outer House Judges declined to allow jury trial in cases which had formerly been so dealt with, announcing that such cases would be inquired into by way of proof before themselves. This new departure has been greatly commotion among the Left and Center, but Colonel von Wriesberg went on to assert that those orders were being carried out, and that all cases that depudied had in view had long since been adjusted.

At this point Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, came to his rescue with the remark that his party did not consider the Reichstag had a right to learn what was done to a commanding officer who had disobeyed orders. That was a matter for the Supreme War

RECREATIONS OF CITY RESIDENTS TO BE SURVEYED

Cleveland Foundation to Study Activities of Average Citizens in Play Hours—Community Action Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Foundation, having completed an exhaustive survey of the Cleveland public schools, has just undertaken a survey of the recreations indulged in by its people. This work is being conducted under three separate divisions, the subjects being "Studies of Recreation Influences," "Studies of Agencies" and a "General Summary." It is the first of these general topics that is now under way and these "Studies of Recreation Influences" are subdivided under topics which include "Development of Wholesome Citizens," "Influence of School Training" and "Delinquency and Spare Time." All of this work is under the direction of Allen T. Burns, and the first topic is being handled by Prof. John L. Gillin on the chair of sociology of the University of Wisconsin, assisted by Mr. Henry Barnbrook, a graduate of that institution.

In undertaking to discover what

Mr. Everyman does with his spare hours the Cleveland Foundation survey is approaching the subject with a perfectly open mind," says Mr. Barnbrook. "We are asking 1000 men and women, 500 each, taken from every walk of life, in proportion, as far as we can determine it, to the actual forms of employment with which Cleveland people are engaged, to tell us all about those forms of recreation in which they have taken pleasure during their lives, and their attitude toward the subject of recreation at the present time.

Questions fully covering the employ-

ment of spare hours are addressed both to married and unmarried people, and the first paper sent to the persons selected for interrogation might be called a study of the person himself. With this background of the person before us, we ask him for a calendar of his present spare time activities. We ask for an hourly calendar of how do you spend your spare time in winter and summer, on a working day, on a Saturday and on Sunday. How many hours of your spare time do you spend at home in each of these two seasons?

How many hours elsewhere?

"Now, having obtained some idea of the interest the person takes in spare-time activities at the present time, we endeavor to ascertain the ways in which his interest in these activities are maintained. The next question asked is for a description of the nature of his present work, showing whether his employment is mechanical in nature, or whether it enlivens his interest enough to be equivalent, in part at least, to recreation which involves self-activity. There is a page of ques-

tions which relate to the spare-time activities engaged in after marriage or above 25 years of age, up to the past year.

Then the person is asked how he came to form these spare-time activities, and what their effect upon him has been, whether he frankly regards them as helpful or harmful."

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This is the first recreational survey that has been undertaken in any American city, and the directors of the Cleveland survey are approaching it, Mr. Barnbrook declared, in a perfectly open-minded manner. It has been undertaken at the request of such civic organizations as the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Labor, Welfare Federation, Chamber of Industry, Public Library, Drama League, Federated Churches, Social Settlement Union, Juvenile Court, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Boy Scouts.

The answers to these questions, it is believed, may result in a demand for community action. The Cleveland Foundation is established to make just such provision for community welfare.

In the future, large endowments will

make it possible for the city, through the foundation, to secure necessary facilities for wholesome uses of spare time. The community and the foundation therefore need to know what recreations must be provided for the city's welfare.

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FRENCH LEAGUE FOR DEFENSE OF NATION'S RIGHTS

La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme Extends Its Activities to Include Plan for New System of International Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (the League of the Rights of Man) was first constituted in June, 1896, for the purpose, as it is stated in its statutes, "of defending the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and of justice expressed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789)." It addresses itself to all those of whatever religious belief or political creed who recognize the value of unity among Frenchmen, and are convinced that all forms of tyranny and intolerance threaten discord in the State and are a menace to civilization and progress. The league is administered by a central committee composed of a minimum of 36 members and an executive consisting of the president, M. Ferdinand Buisson, and five vice-presidents. The league has now a membership of 55,000, divided into 700 local sections, themselves grouped into 33 federations. Every month the league issues its official bulletin which gives an account of its activities and often contains special articles on important questions of general interest. Every year a congress is held in Paris by the league, at which great questions occupying the attention of the country are discussed. At its 1916 congress the league recommended measures against the excessive use of alcohol, and drew up a number of legislative recommendations for the relief of war sufferers. It also formulated the conditions of a durable peace.

This congress was the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the "Ligue," for from championing the rights of individuals it now, and as a logical sequence, set itself to further the establishment of a new system of international rights. The congress concluded with the passing of a resolution which was criticized both favorably and adversely in the French press, and which constitutes a historical document of first rate importance. It ran as follows:

"The Congress of the League of the Rights of Man declares that out of the present war must proceed, from the victory of the Allies, an international order based on justice, and in the following proposals sets forth the views of the league on the conditions of a lasting peace.

"(1) A lasting peace is only possible by the establishment of a society of nations adopting among themselves a similar régime applied by each to all its members: the settlement of differences by legal means and not by force. The basis of this society will consist of a recognition of the rights of nations, both great and small, to independence; the institution of obligatory arbitration applicable to all international conflicts without exception or reserve, and the organization of international powers capable of suppressing by suitable penalties, all attempts at revolt or aggression. The maintenance of a lasting peace is closely bound up with the progress of education, of democracy, total freedom of conscience, the recognition of the rights of woman, and with all that can make provocation to war and the practices of secret diplomacy impossible.

"(2) To insure the establishment of a lasting peace the future treaty must contain no germ of a war of revenge. It will provide for the rights of peoples to dispose of their own future. It will not allow of the dismemberment of states against the will of the populations, of annexations imposed by force, such as that of Alsace Lorraine. It will strengthen all oppressed nations, assuring to each one of them a régime conformable to its own wishes. It will institute an economic régime which, except for the temporary measures imposed as penalties, will guarantee to each people the exercise of its legitimate activity without permitting of any aggressive organization or economic conquest. Justice demands that the future treaty of peace shall impose penalties on those who brought about war regardless of the rights of humanity, and that reparation shall be imposed on the aggressive states in proportion to the damages incurred. Finally the peace treaty must contain such guarantees as will, without infringing the principles herein stated and notably without involving forced annexation, protect the world from fresh crime."

The final clause of the resolution declared that a premature peace could only be concluded at the expense of the cause of justice and by condemning the world to another and more terrible catastrophe in the near future. The league also invited the Allied governments to resolve in the future to submit all eventual conflicts to arbitration, and to form a federation which would be the embryo of the future Society of Nations, into which it should be ready to welcome all states small or great who express themselves willing to obey the rules and abide by the agreement providing a guarantee of the rights of each by the strength of all.

M. Ferdinand Buisson, interviewed on the significance of this new chapter in the activities of the "Ligue" by the "Renaissance," explained that "it was a natural development of its original purpose. "The League," he said, "was constituted to defend the rights of citizens, and are not the rights of a nation the rights of its citizens in the aggregate? In the same way, are not the rights of humanity the aggregate



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by H. Manuel

M. Ferdinand Buisson

SLAVS IN TORONTO CELEBRATE END OF RUSSIAN MISRULE

Secret Advices Disclosed at Meeting Tell of Threatened Uprisings in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—Four thousand resident Slavs, some of whom had experienced the horrors of the black mines of Siberia, gathered in Massey Hall to celebrate the downfall of the Tsar of all the Russias. The chairman, H. Dworkin, when introducing the speakers, said:

"It is a duty for us to gather to commemorate the downfall of Russian autocracy, because many of us ourselves have suffered unspeakable tortures at the hands of the Tsar. A new Russia is born, founded on freedom. I hope that the people in the readjustment of affairs will remember the Jews and the Socialists who risked their all on the altar of Russian freedom. It would be an unnatural act for the Nation to forget the elements which have made possible its own liberation."

One of the speakers, J. Stefanick, editor of a Toronto Ukrainian paper said that secret communications from Germany had informed him that the Ukrainians who had fled from Russia to that country and had been caught in its military toils upon the outbreak of the war and were forced to fight against their own land, were determined to bring about a similar revolution in Germany, and were doing everything possible to force the Emperor from the throne.

Other speakers were A. Nismewsky, N. Rotszyl, Harry Mack, Mr. Bainbridge, S. Kolofsky, M. Goldstick, S. Shaw, H. H. Dewart, James Simpson and A. Reinwein, editor of the Hebrew Journal.

A resolution, in part as follows, was cabled to the Duma:

"We hail with sincere pleasure and profound admiration the overthrow of the despotic Government of Russia which for centuries has been a stigma on the fair face of civilization, the dethronement of the Tsar and the successful establishment of a stable government, founded on the principles of equality, justice and democracy, and we pray and hope that progress and freedom shall remain a perpetual heritage, and we honor the illustrious multitude of heroes who made the birth of the new Russia possible."

WORKMEN NEEDED FOR STATE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A list of trades and occupations of primary importance to which national service volunteers may be supplied has been issued by the Director-General of National Service. The list includes mining and quarrying; the manufacture of various metals or their constituent parts; shipbuilding and engineering, including repairs; manufacture and repair of aircraft; shell forging; miscellaneous metal trades; woodworking, pottery and glass trades; building trades; textile and allied trades; chemical oil and leather trades; transport agriculture, food, coke and rubber trades; various public utility services, and certain unspecified munition trades.

Those who have, therefore, been, writes the Temps correspondent, a revision in public opinion the more favorable to the Parliament in that it was rather distrusted beforehand. The result was that when our compatriots left Rome the impression that they left behind them was of the best, and now it is sincerely hoped that they will return as soon as possible, and that for their part their Italian colleagues will go to Paris in their turn, so as successfully to establish durable relations between those who, in both countries, have every interest in getting to know and understand each other.

It is such relations as these, he continues, that are lacking most between neighbors and allies, and in order to render them real, serious and useful, questions of common interest need to be studied by bodies of men working to a well-defined plan, and with methods determined upon in advance, so as to make up for the shortness of the time available by intelligent collaboration. That is why, in my opinion, he writes, the system adopted by the Parlementino, if it is not absolutely infallible, has seemed immeasurably superior to that of individual missions.

TRIBUTES PAID TO WORK OF SPANISH CORTES

Premier Analyzing Sittings of Parliament—Don Santiago Aldunate Bascunan Stops at Madrid on Way to Washington

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Premier, the Count de Romanones, announces that during this comparatively tranquil political period, when the Cortes is not sitting, he is preparing an analysis of the sittings of Parliament, and the work done thereat for the last 25 years, in the belief that the present Parliament has done more than any of its predecessors in that period. In spite of difficulties some substantial progress has been made, and the usual charge that the Cortes is merely an assembly of parrots has not its former justification.

Some notable appreciations have been shown of late, particularly a telegram sent to the Premier by the Fomento Nacional of Barcelona, signed by its President, the Count Caralt, and other officials in the following terms: "We have difficulty in finding words sufficiently expressive to indicate to you our gratitude for the success of the Government bill for the protection of industries. With this law Spain enters upon a new era of prosperity and progress, a great horizon opening out for the development of the national work. It is a clear indication that the Government feels the necessity of associating itself intimately with the producers, and this harmony is a pledge that guarantees the future of Spain."

To Senor Alba, the Minister of Finance, the Fomento Nacional of Barcelona also sent the following telegram: "The terms of the enthusiastic telegram that Your Excellency has sent to us relative to the passing of the bill for the protection of industries has given enormous satisfaction to the committee and to this society in general. We all recognize that this law constitutes a glorious beginning of your governmental scheme, and if we establish in this country the English custom of calling laws by their makers, this one ought to be called the 'Ley Alba,' and so we ourselves shall call it always. Your promises of an economic policy leading to the intensification of all the forces of Spanish economy make a very attractive prospect, and a new reason for our gratitude."

Owing to the sudden closing of the Cortes the bills in the Senate for devoting 1,000,000 pesetas to the new industrial organization of the Almaden mines, for devoting another 1,000,000 to the building of a royal palace at Barcelona, and 700,000 for a new office of finance in Madrid, were not got through.

The Minister of Marine has sent a circular note to all the port authorities giving instructions that for the future every ship of more than 500 tons must be provided with wireless installation with a radius of 100 miles, and also with every kind of life saving apparatus including motor boats. Port officials are ordered to see that this instruction is most scrupulously complied with, and that no vessel which is not fitted accordingly shall be allowed to leave its moorings.

At the time of writing the election campaign for the provincial assemblies is in progress. These assemblies control affairs in their respective provinces, and the Government has no power to interfere with them if they do not exceed their duties to the detriment of general and permanent interests. Nevertheless governmental influences are strongly in evidence at these elections, which are second in interest only to the elections for the Cortes and are fought on party lines. The Premier announces, however, that governmental influence will be reduced to a minimum at the forthcoming election, and that it is the desire of the Government not to produce an excessive majority in favor of itself, since a plethora is as bad as weakness in a matter of this kind. Therefore many of their friends would be sacrificed in order to avoid contests and allow their opponents to take seats. In many constituencies the Liberals and Conservatives are acting together in the parliamentary elections.

The former Chilean Minister to Italy, Don Santiago Aldunate Bascunan, and his wife have been staying in Madrid on their way from Rome to Washington, where his excellency will assume the office of Ambassador of his country. Before he went to Rome he was Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has been in Rome for eight years and during that period has done splendid diplomatic work, and has had the honor of being arbitrator in an international difference between Italy and Colombia. It is considered that the post of Ambassador at Washington is the most delicate and important in the Chilean service at the present time.

ALIENS AND NATIONAL SERVICE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With the assistance of Lord Burnham, the Director-General of National Service has been able to make special arrangements for dealing with the problems arising out of the utilization of offers of service from persons belonging to allied or neutral nationalities; and a section has been set up at St. Ermin's, Westminster, to deal with correspondence on this subject. A committee, of which M. Coudurier de Chassaigne is chairman, has been appointed to make arrangements for making the best use of offers of service from continental subjects. A scheme is being formulated and will be published at the earliest possible date.

OHIO WOMEN GIVE CREDIT TO BOTH THE BIG PARTIES

Partial Suffrage Granted After Long Effort—Complete Victory Prevented by "Wets"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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GOVERNMENT AID FOR JAMAICA SUGAR INDUSTRY

Plan for Establishing Modern Factories With Help Both for Manufacturer and Cane Producer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica—Sir Francis Watts, K. C. M. G., Imperial Commissioner for Agriculture in the West Indies, has been in conference with the permanent sugar committee, to which is assigned the task of putting forward a plan for the extension of the sugar industry here, and thus to give a basis for governmental decision and action. Sir Francis says that the magnitude and costliness of the task of establishing modern factories, however, makes private capital shun embarking in them, unless assured of such profits as are likely to cripple the cane-growing side of the industry, and hence it is a primary essential in this problem to answer the question as to whether Government assistance can reasonably be given, or is of necessity required. Such assistance may be either by direct acquisition and direction of the factories as part and parcel of the Government machinery, or it may be in less direct

Figures in the report show that gross earnings dropped from \$1,776,952 in 1915 to \$22,441 in 1916, while in 1913 they were \$57,370,383. There is a deficit of \$395,883, compared with \$45,487 in 1915. Net earnings, which in 1914 were \$21,126,000, in 1916 decreased to \$2,379,000. The balance sheet of the year showed cash of \$307,364, accounts receivable \$8,357,658, payable \$13,586,494, notes payable \$67,324,263. The surplus in 1910 was \$1,015,237, and in 1916 it was \$98,963.

The report says that the Constitutional Administration has almost accomplished the reorganization of the transportation service.

IMPROVEMENT OF MEXICO NATIONAL RAILWAYS STEADY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Continued improvement of the National Railways of Mexico is reported by A. J. Panis, president of the company. In his annual report, just issued, Mr. Panis believes that despite the present condition of the railways, which he admits is deplorable, this improvement may soon reestablish completely a normal and remunerative service.

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CONGRESS COMPLETES VOTE FOR WAR WITH GERMANY

WAR MEASURES PUT IN FORCE AS PRESIDENT SIGNS

(Continued from page one)

state of war with Germany. Speaker Clark having affixed his signature shortly before, the measure went from the Senate to the White House.

Every seat in the chamber and in the galleries was filled as the official messenger from the House entered just after the chaplain's prayer, and announced: "A message from the House of Representatives."

Just before news of the Vice-President signing the resolution reached the White House, the President and Mrs. Wilson went out for a short walk.

The usual procedure was followed, although the clerk of the House presented the bill in person, which is somewhat out of the ordinary.

Senator LaFollette apparently paid no attention as the momentous resolution was announced and borne down the aisle to the clerk's desk, but continued to sort documents on his desk. Senator Stone gazed absently into the galleries.

Every other senator leaned forward intently as Vice-President Marshall picked up his pen. It took just three minutes for the measure to run its course in the Senate and about four minutes for it to leave the Senate chamber. Before the bill was out of the room the Senate had resumed its usual dignified course.

The bill was sent into the office of secretary of the Senate. There the single sheet of parchment, containing two of the three signatures needed to plunge the Nation into the world war, was wrapped up, carefully sealed, tied with red tape and dispatched to the White House by a messenger at 12:35.

The messenger, having run the gauntlet of the White House guards, delivered the message and returned to the Capitol. It was 22 minutes after the Vice-President signed the momentous paper until it was on its way to the White House to receive the President's final signature.

House Votes for War

Resolution Passed in Early Hours by Poll of 373 to 50
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House passed the war resolution at 3 o'clock this morning after being in session 17 hours.

The vote was 373 in favor and 50 against.

Previous to the call of the roll at 2:45 a. m. amendments offered by Representatives Britten and McCulloch were rejected.

The Britten amendment would prohibit the use of any part of the United States military force in Europe, Asia or Africa, except those troops who specifically volunteer for such service.

The other amendment provided that no military forces be transported to Europe except by express approval of Congress.

The 50 who voted against the resolution were: Almon, Bacon, Britten, Browne, Burnett, Cary, Church, Connolly of Kansas, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davidson, Davis, Decker, Dill, Dillon, Dominic, Esch, Frear, Fuller of Illinois, Haugh, Hayes, Hensley, Hillard, Hull of Iowa, Igoc, Johnson of South Dakota, Keating of Colorado, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Knutson, La Follette, Little, London, Lunders, McLamore, Mason, Nelson, Randall, Rankin, Reavis, Roberts, Rodenburg, Shackleford, Sherwood, Sloan, Stanford, Van Dyke, Voigt, Wheeler, Woods of Iowa.

The only things now left to make the state of war formal are the signatures of Vice-President Marshall and President Wilson to the resolution.

Mr. Marshall will sign the document at noon today in the Senate. Then it will be sent to the White House, or the President himself will go to the Capitol to seal with his name the tremendous step taken by the United States.

The resolution declaring a state of war is as follows:

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Measures covering all the great war needs are already drafted, and ready for congressional action. The first war budget, asking over \$3,500,000,000, is up for discussion today in the House Appropriations Committee.

In the House proceedings the vote of 50 against war was a distinct surprise. This accession to the minority ranks was attributed to the efforts of Democratic Leader Kitchin, who took the floor and in a dramatic speech announced that he could not with a clear conscience vote for war.

Supporters of the President's course were not concerned over the defection, however. Sure of a great majority,

they permitted the roll call to be delayed only so that every one might be heard.

Word came that Democratic Leader Kitchin would speak and vote against the resolution. He began his unexpected onslaught soon after 3 o'clock.

After saying that he would not criticize those who would vote for it, he declared he thought he should vote on his convictions regardless of consequences.

"I know my vote will be criticized from one end of the country to the other," said Mr. Kitchin. "I cannot leave to my children land and riches, nor fame, but I can leave to them a name that, regardless of consequences, I never hesitated to vote my convictions." Mr. Kitchin spoke slowly and with great emphasis.

"Prayerfully impressed with the gravity of the situation and appreciating the penalties that war will impose," said he, "my conscience and judgment have shown the path of my duty and I must tread it if I tread it barefooted and alone. I have prayed for guidance, I have reached the conclusion that I must vote against this resolution."

The pacifist group, which two days ago was ready to vote for the resolution, cheered up noticeably over Kitchin's attitude. Representative Hensley of Missouri announced that he now would vote against the resolution. Other wavering pacifists, he said, would join with him.

Mr. Kitchin said he was not sure that the United States, put in the same position that Germany now is with respect to its European enemies, might not resort to the same violations of neutrality that Germany has been guilty of.

"Are we quite sure," he asked, "if we were in war with Germany and Japan, with our ships helpless, with our commerce swept off the seas, with our food scarce, with arms and ammunition for our soldiers denied us, that we would not in our last struggle strike at our enemies with the only weapon we could, even though it be a violation of neutrality?"

"In this case no invasion is threatened," Mr. Kitchin continued. "No foot of our territory is in danger. No vital right is contested. The acts of Germany are not directed directly at us. We are asked to make common cause with Great Britain and France, to support a cause, right or wrong. Every feeling of humanity combines to keep us out of war."

"When Congress has passed such a resolution as is now pending, then and then only, will it be the duty of the Nation to make the voice of the Government its voice. Until then each person should have the inherent right to voice and vote his conviction."

Mr. Kitchin referred to the British closing of the North Sea and said no lives were lost there, as Americans stayed out of that zone.

"We did not go to war over that," he said. "We know that the acts of Germany are not aimed at us, but are aimed at crippling her enemy. Are we quite sure that the real reason for war is, the destruction of lives rather than destruction of American property?"

"We did not wage war on Mexico. We were willing to forgo our rights with Great Britain and Mexico rather than plunge into war while the whole world was in confederation. Every good of humanity combines to keep us out of war."

Mr. Kitchin closed with an admission that the resolution would pass. There was a scattering of applause, and then Representative Rogers of Massachusetts began to speak. He recited a long list of cases in which Germany has invaded the rights of the United States.

The list compiled by the State Department showed that in the last two years and two months 226 American lives have been lost as a result of illegal attacks on vessels by German submarines.

Representative Hulbert, New York, tried ineffectually to get an agreement that if a vote were not had by midnight, the House adjourn over until Saturday.

Republican Leader Mann counseled patience. "If the country is going into war," he said, "members must have patience and all members should have opportunity to express their views."

"We'll gain nothing more," he said, "by a vote at midnight than by vote at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and it's too important a matter not to have free debate."

his request and speeches were resumed.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Representative Mann, the Republican leader, took the floor to support the resolution. He praised the courage of those opposing, but said there was nothing for Congress to do but stand by the President.

"I wish," said Mr. Mann, "to pay a tribute to the courage of those members of the House who, in the exercise of the responsibility cast upon them, have expressed their opposition to this resolution. I want particularly to pay my tribute to the rare courage of the gentleman from North Carolina.

"I do not agree with them, but this is a time when members of this body, all citizens of the country, have the right to express their opposition to the war, for tomorrow when the war is declared it will become the duty of all citizens to hold up the honor and policy of the republic."

"For two and one-half years I have done all in my power by voice and vote to keep this country out of the European war. I have believed it was to the advantage not only of our people, our country, but to the advantage of civilization and humanity that we should keep out of the war at this time.

"But after all it was not because I was afraid of war. The American people may prefer peace, but they are not guilty of cowardice; it is not because we are afraid to fight.

"Now the situation is changed—the President of the United States, who has the responsibility of dealing with foreign countries, and who is spokesman of the people with the nations of the world, has asked us to declare war, and we have a resolution to that effect before us on which we must vote. We must vote to decide on war or vote down the resolution. What position would we be in if we should vote down the recommendation of the President and what would be the effect on the rest of the world and on our own self-respect?"

"The only thing left for us to do is to stand by the President elected by the people. We cannot say to the world that our only goal is gold, that our only desire is wealth. We must, when the question is presented to us, declare we will maintain the rights of Americans abroad as well as at home.

"There is a difference between a deliberate affront and an incidental injury. We have had incidental injuries from both England and Germany. A deliberate affront long ago would have brought a declaration of war. Now we are required to say that a deliberate affront has been made by Germany, and there is nothing left for us to do but follow the recommendation of our Chief Executive and engage in war and maintain our rights and our civilization."

At 9 o'clock general debate closed and discussion under the five-minute rule began. Chairman Flood's proposal that all debate close at 11:45 o'clock brought many "noes." "We can stay here until sun-up if necessary," Speaker Clark assured members who feared they would not have an opportunity to speak.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts said the United States is not going to war for 200 murdered Americans, but for the rights of man.

"The South and North," said he, "did not settle their differences like money changers on the corner of the street. They settled it as men always settle their differences. Now the democracies of the world are struggling to their feet and the knell of autocracy has been sounded. Too long have we suffered the other nations to bear our burdens in this war for liberty. Now we must descend from the seat of ease into the blood and dust."

As the night wore on there were loud calls for "Vote" from members anxious to get away, but Mr. Fitzgerald, in the chair, waved away all efforts to cut off debate.

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Report of Brazilian Action

No Information of South American Embassy of Break With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Brazilian Embassy has no information which indicates whether there is basis for the press reports that Brazil may break with Germany. A considerable number of German vessels have been taken up in Brazilian ports since the outbreak of the war and early in the war Germany took possession of considerable quantities of coffee stored in Hamburg to the credit of the Brazilian Government.

Brazil's export trade has been seriously restricted by the war and Brazil's reply to the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare was one of the strongest protests made by any of the South American republics.

Representative Burnett of Alabama, in the course of a speech against the resolution, challenged Representative Heflin to circulate a petition in the House to gain support for his declaration that Major Leader Kitchin should resign. He also asked his colleague to prove himself consistent by enlisting as a private in the Army.

Toward 7 o'clock Chairman Flood, in charge of the resolution, sought an agreement to have the committee of the whole rise at 8 and report the resolution in the House, with a view to early action.

There was immediate opposition.

Speaker Clark said everybody ought to have a right to speak, and the House should stay in session until early hours of the morning or all night if necessary. Mr. Flood then withdrew

his request and speeches were resumed.

extent possible in the present situation, growing out of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. Following the receipt of many inquiries in New York and Washington, directed to official agencies of the Cuban Government in these cities, Sr. Eusebio S. Azpilicueta, private secretary to President Menocal of Cuba, announced in Havana that the attitude of the Cuban Republic was precisely as it was expressed by Dr. Pablo Deverine, Secretary of State of Cuba, when he was in Washington recently, conferring with Secretary Lansing.

"While, according to this announcement, the Cuban Government will not break off diplomatic relations with Germany at this time, it will continue to do everything in its power to circumvent any activities of German agents who may menace the continued tranquility of the Cuban Republic.

"For two and one-half years I have done all in my power by voice and vote to keep this country out of the European war. I have believed it was to the advantage not only of our people, our country, but to the advantage of civilization and humanity that we should keep out of the war at this time.

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"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the War Department to the military committees of the Senate and House have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations are the result of the best judgment of the officers of the War Department.

"It proposes to raise the forces necessary to meet the present emergency by bringing the Regular Army and National Guard to war strength and by adding the additional forces which will now be needed, so that the National Army will comprise three elements—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the so-called additional forces, of which a first 500,000 are to be authorized immediately and later increments of the same size as they may be needed, in order that all these forces may comprise a single army. The term of enlistment in the three is equal and will be for the period of emergency.

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MANY INTERESTS JOIN IN RUSHING PREPAREDNESS WORK

CALL SENT OUT TO 300 MARINES IN THE SERVICE

Recruiting Headquarters of Corps Orders Men to Report Probably for Purpose of Making Noncommissioned Officers

Telegrams to 300 former marines telling them to report for immediate service are being sent out today from the recruiting headquarters of the Marine Corps. These men will probably be made noncommissioned officers. An automobile recruiting trip will be made to Lowell tomorrow. Capt. John Q. Adams, Mrs. Adams and Sergt. William H. Cayan will speak.

Four automobiles in command of Mrs. William C. Cole will be at the disposal of the Navy recruiting station tomorrow. Chief Boatswain John P. O'Neill, U.S.N., retired, who has been appointed assistant at this station, announced today that the Boston Lodge of Elks had put themselves at the service of the station.

Two vacant stores suitable for recruiting stations have been offered to Col. Frank B. McCoy in charge of Army recruiting headquarters. The stores are at 128 Hanover Street and at the corner of Washington and Beach Streets. The offer is made by O. S. Farley, a real estate agent, who has also taken a supply of posters to be put in all stores for which he is agent. Colonel McCoy is planning to attend a rally at Braintree Sunday.

The attitude of yachtsmen along the New England coast is criticized for the fact that only 41 power boats of the 500 needed for patrol work until submarine chasers can be built have as yet been enrolled, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning by Commander George G. Mitchell at the Navy Yard. It has been learned at yachting agencies that owners have raised the price on power boats since a declaration of war seemed possible. In many cases these new prices are several thousand dollars above what Government inspectors say is a fair price for the boats. Only a few of these 41 temporary submarine chasers are ready for instant service while others are at the Navy Yard being altered and equipped. Thirty are at other moorings, waiting for the signing of the war declaration by President Wilson before they can be mobilized. The reason these boats have not been taken into the service previously is that until war is declared there is no appropriation from which to pay for them.

There are enough motor boats available for the adequate protection of the New England coast until real submarine chasers can be built in the firm belief of Commander Mitchell but before these boats can be used they must first be offered to the Government by their owners. Considerable work in altering the boats is necessary before they are fit for active service, as the deck has to be strengthened to carry a gun and the cabin must be made over to accommodate eight or ten men.

Due to the shortage of boats, the present plan is to call only 300 members of the Naval Reserve for active service when the call for mobilization comes. Other members of the reserve will not be called until more boats are provided or until a training camp is established.

Recruiting at the Navy Yard was coming along well this morning. Sixty men were enlisted yesterday. Chief Machinist Adolph A. Gathemann addressed a rally at Worcester last night. Rallies will be held at Pittsfield and Springfield tonight and tomorrow night.

Guardsmen in uniform are on duty today at all railroad and draw bridges in Greater Boston as well as at other strategic points. Preparations are being completed for permanent housing for these soldiers and all plans are being made for an indefinite tour of duty. The chief work so far of the guardsmen serving at various points on the railroads has been to remove traps from freight cars.

An instruction course for men seriously desirous of learning how to operate patrol boats for coast defense work will be begun about April 12 by the Boston Power Squadron. Enrollment may be made with William J. Pettis, secretary, 93 Water Street, Boston. Figures published in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin show that 533 Harvard men are engaged in European war service. Twenty-seven have been lost.

Suffragists Are Ready

Massachusetts Association Offers Its Services to Governor

The patriotic services of approximately 125,000 members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association were offered to Gov. Samuel McCall this morning following the declaration by Congress of the existence of a state of war with Germany. The suffragists plan a State-wide movement for the enlargement of the food, supply and the elimination of waste, not only in food but in other resources as well. Instructions from the executive board are being sent out to the chairman of all local committees.

Nothing spectacular is planned by the suffragists. They are trying to show women how to utilize their spare time and how to conserve the resources of the State. The instructions state: "The health and the strength of our country depends on thousands of women doing humdrum

work to increase and conserve our resources."

A back yard garden and simple, practical clothing are called the "badges of service." The women are also urged to see that there are supervised boys' and girls' gardens and community gardens wherever there is a vacant lot. Some of the other things the association advises are as follows:

Elimination of waste in food by

lectures on how to utilize food for the greatest nourishment; minimizing the garbage pail; not using out of season food and luxuries; not hoarding food or buying hysterically; canning fruit and vegetables; neighborhood conferences to exchange ideas and to encourage persistency; elimination in clothes by neighborhood conferences on a simpler and more serviceable standard to be adopted by the members of the conference; saving assorted papers, cloth, rubber, bones, fruit stones, etc.; not buying unnecessary things; going without conventional service; carrying own bundles; training children to help with suitable work.

Home Guard Bill Signed

Measure for Extra Pay for Soldiers Favorably Reported

With the signing of the Home Guard Bill by Governor McCall yesterday and the favorable report of the legislative Committee on Military Affairs on the bills to provide extra State pay to noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Massachusetts, further steps toward preparing the Bay State for eventualities were taken.

The Home Guard is to consist of men more than 35 years of age and either married men under 35, or those who, because of some slight defect, did not pass the examination for enrollment in the National Guard.

This guard will be organized by the Governor only in the event of war for the purpose of guarding bridges, highways, public buildings, etc.

The members of the Home Guard will receive the same pay as those of the National Guard, when they are in active service.

The bills reported by the Military Affairs Committee provide for an additional \$10 per month to the members of the National Guard when they are in the Federal service, and for the payment of sums not exceeding \$40 per month to their dependents when they are so engaged.

Triple Flag Raising

A triple flag raising with a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts to lead the pledge of allegiance took place today at the Boston Y. M. C. U. on Boylston Street. Orders to suspend traffic for 20 minutes on Boylston Street between Tremont and Washington streets have been given. Mayor Curley makes the chief speech at the ceremony. The Tricolor of France, the British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were cheered in turn at a patriotic meeting at the Boston City Club Thursday evening.

A loyalty parade with 12,000 men and women in line was held at Brockton last night. Rallies followed parades in Canton and Quincy. Cooperation between police chiefs in case of trouble arising from the international situation was discussed at the monthly meeting of the Society of Massachusetts Chiefs of Police. Medford aldermen have been asked to appropriate \$10,000 as an emergency fund. Somerville is considering buying machine guns for the Police Department.

Property of the Point of Pines Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club has been offered the Government. Boston wool men are supplying the city with a completely equipped machine gun. Boston attorneys are drilling at the Armory of the First Corps of Cadets. Applications for enrollment of individuals or organizations in the Home Guards may be made to Arthur H. Sargent at the Cadets Armory.

Five French Army officers have been detailed as instructors for Harvard students, following a request of President A. Lawrence Lowell. They are expected to arrive in this country soon. Drills for Jordan Marsh employees are being held daily on the roof of the Navy Yard Clerks Association meets to protest against women enrolled in the Navy as yeomen getting more money than the civilian men clerks get for the same work.

Women yeomen of the first class receive \$83.75 a month for clerical work. Civilian men clerks at the Navy Yard get \$60.30 a month. Civilian men stenographers receive \$70.04 a month, while a woman chief yeoman who does stenographic work gets \$100.04 a month. Women are not allowed to take the civil service examinations for civilian clerks and stenographers at the Navy Yard; and it is only within a week or two that they have been allowed to enlist in the Navy as yeomen.

Mayor Subscribes to Loan

A personal subscription of \$1000 to the United States war bond issue was announced this morning by Mayor Curley. The Mayor urges all citizens, financially able, to follow his example. A letter in this connection was made public from the Mayor to the Old Colony Trust Company as follows:

"I heartily approve of the practical method adopted by the trust company of aiding the United States Government in the impending crisis. It is clearly the duty of every citizen, whose financial condition will permit, to subscribe to some portion of the war bond issue, the purpose of which is the defense of democratic institutions and American honor. France has taught the world a lesson, not only in the present war but in the Franco-Prussian war, of unity and the results possible through unity. If every citizen will subscribe for even a small amount, from \$100 upward, the war loan will be oversubscribed."

Motor Cyclists to Help

Members of the automobile squad of Newton Highlands have volunteered to act as publicity agents for the Navy

recruiting office and post the Newtons with pleas for recruits in the Navy. Lieutenant Keller considers this plan a very effective one and expresses the wish that other organizations will follow the lead of the Newton men. Chief Boatswain John P. O'Neill, retired, has been appointed chief aid for Lieutenant Keller and Mrs. Lewis Hewitt has offered her automobile for use in getting recruits in the Greater Boston districts.

Plea to Ship Workers

Men at Fore River Plant Urged to Serve Country at Their Posts

Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Ship Building Corporation at Quincy, late last night received a telegram from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which employees of the company were urged to remain at their work on Navy contracts as the most practicable and patriotic form of service. The telegram follows:

"In view of the large amount of Navy work at your plant and the importance to the safety of the country that this work be expedited with the greatest possible speed, the department authorizes you to call the attention of your employees to the fact that at this time they can serve their country in no better way than to remain at their present posts of duty and thus aid the Navy. This is patriotism of the highest kind and of a practical nature that will be of the most immediate and important service to our country."

"I will trust that every man engaged in our work will realize this and that his real patriotic duty for the present consists, in so far as lies within his power, in hurrying the work in which he is engaged with the greatest possible speed."

Greeks Plan Meeting

A patriotic mass meeting of Greeks living in Boston and vicinity will be held in Faneuil Hall on Sunday night, under the auspices of the League of Greek Liberals, for the purpose of renewing their pledge to the flag of the United States. Invitations have been extended to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, and Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, to address the meeting, and there will be several short speeches in the Greek language.

Officers of the league state that the meeting will have no connection with the Greek Independence day, which comes on Saturday, as the meeting will be concerned wholly with the relations of the Greeks, whether citizens or not, to the United States Government. The League of Greek Liberals is composed of the sympathizers with Venizelos and his followers.

Peace Workers to Help

Relief of noncombatants who are affected indirectly from the results of war will be part of the work of the Woman's Peace Party, according to Mrs. J. Malcom Forbes of Milton. Expressions of purpose on the part of officers of the various peace organizations in and around Boston were all to the effect that these bodies will give much of their attention to such relief work as may be needed to be done.

"The World's Peace Foundation," said the Rev. Edward Cummings of Cambridge, "will not make any marked change in its course. It voted to support the League to Enforce Peace and President Wilson endorsed the League's program."

Harris Crook of the Emergency Peace Committee, said that his organization will do what it can to further the work of relief if the stress comes.

Men Want Pay of Women

"Equal pay for equal work" has long been the cry of woman in industrial, business and professional work. What is believed to be the first instance of men asking for as much pay as women get for the same work takes place at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon, when the Charlestown Branch of the Navy Yard Clerks Association meets to protest against women enrolled in the Navy as yeomen getting more money than the civilian men clerks get for the same work.

Women yeomen of the first class receive \$83.75 a month for clerical work. Civilian men clerks at the Navy Yard get \$60.30 a month. Civilian men stenographers receive \$70.04 a month, while a woman chief yeoman who does stenographic work gets \$100.04 a month. Women are not allowed to take the civil service examinations for civilian clerks and stenographers at the Navy Yard; and it is only within a week or two that they have been allowed to enlist in the Navy as yeomen.

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NO PLACE FOUND FOR ROOSEVELT'S VOLUNTEER ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army plans, as they now stand, make no place for Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer division, or any similar organization. As the plans will be presented to Congress, they provide for the Regular Army, the National Guard and the new army to be raised by universal service.

Colonel Roosevelt's application is being held, with several others of a similar nature. It is possible that some place may be found for volunteer divisions in the future, but the way does not appear in present plans.

Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Recruiting is going on in Montana for one regiment of infantry.

Wyoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Four hundred rough riders, the pick of Wyoming's ranges, are to be available for immediate service in the United States war with Germany, under command of Robert D. Carey, of Careyhurst, Wyo., a son of former Representative Joseph M. Carey. The company was formed in the hope of joining Colonel Roosevelt, as proposed by the colonel himself, hoping to see service in Europe. Gov. Frank L. Houck has wired Secretary Baker, pledging the services of these men, who are still in reserve, in the event of war.

Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indianapolis military equipment consists, ordinarily, of three regiments of infantry, one of which is in Federal service; one battalion of artillery, signal corps, two ambulance companies and field hospital equipment. The recruiting of a battalion of engineers has been authorized by the War Department and is now under way. The State manifests great activity on its own initiative, and recruiting is being promoted everywhere.

It is expected that another battalion of artillery will be formed and recognized. Individual infantry units are being formed in a number of places. Three troops of cavalry are in formation. At present, the National Guard's strength totals between 3400 and 3600 officers and men. The war strength is 6500. The aim is to recruit, as soon as possible, to 20,000 which would be the State's share of the first 500,000, as proposed by the President.

In numerous cities, including Ft. Wayne and Evansville, where the German element is prominent, patriotic demonstrations have taken place, testifying to local loyalty. Information from Washington indicates that Indianapolis will take an important part in military arrangements.

It is probable that the motor speedway, as offered by Carl G. Fisher, will be used for aviation. Ft. Benjamin Harrison, of course, is already utilized by the Government. The Legislature is not in session. Gov. James P. Goodrich and Samuel M. Ralston, former Governor, are active in the promotion of recruiting.

Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Governor Pleasant addressed an emergency meeting of 800 business men Wednesday, promising that all the resources of Louisiana will be laid in the hands of the Federal Government. At the same time the New Orleans Committee on Preparedness asked the Governor to put into effect immediately the State law providing for compulsory enlistment of all men between 18 and 35 years of age not otherwise excused from military duty. Sheriffs and other peace officers are automatically made agents of this enlistment law, and the committee asks that these agents be put to work immediately. The committee also goes on record, in view of the slowness of enlistments here and in other parts of Louisiana, as favoring compulsory military training, service and conscription.

Leaders of the committee are Mayor Martin Behrman, Maj. Allison Owen, commanding Washington artillery; Commissioner of Public Safety Harold Newman, Col. T. J. Lewis, F. B. Payne, Maj. T. W. Rowell, commanding Naval Militia, and M. B. Tressvant, former head of the Association of Commerce.

New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Governor W. E. Lindsay considers calling the State Legislature in extraordinary session to provide funds for New Mexico's quota of the national defense. Francis C. Wilson, a well-known lawyer, has asked a commission to organize a regi-

ment of Pueblo Indians, and two other volunteer regiments are in process of formation. Appropriation for the National Guard by the recent Legislature was wholly inadequate, and an extra session will be necessary to supply funds.

Bowdoin Training Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin's reserve officers' training corps will start work next week under Capt. J. C. White, U. S. A., who has been detailed to the college. Bowdoin was one of the first of the small colleges in which the War Department has established a training corps for officers on the plan of the Harvard corps and over half the student body has enrolled for training. For nearly a month an informal drill corps has been in progress, both faculty and students drilling in the ranks. Rifles have been ordered by the department, and the corps will probably be uniformed.

Contractor's Profit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The General Contractors Association of New York, composed of most of the large contractors within the Metropolitan district, is prepared to undertake for the Government the construction of trenches and underground works in connection therewith, tunnels, railroads, foundations, embankments, docks, bridges, roads and camps, at actual cost plus 7½ per cent to cover use of small tools, field supervision and insurance.

STORIES OF PLOTS AMONG NEGROES NOT CREDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of Justice officials have no knowledge of any Federal agents having admitted, as newspaper reports have stated, that they knew of German propaganda work among the Negroes of the South to foment a revolution, or for any other purpose, nor has the department any information in its possession which would warrant such admission.

All rumors in which anything purporting to be fact is presented are investigated, and the department feels warranted in giving assurance that it has the situation well in hand, so far as safeguarding the country from plots is concerned.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION IS URGED IN UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

the result that the French were driven out of some of their trenches.

General Nivelle claims, however, that they immediately recovered themselves, and practically recaptured all these trenches. If this is so the attack temporarily failed. The battle, however, is not by any means over, but is apparently being waged with great persistency. Whether it is another attempt to break through the French line, as in the attack at Verdun, time will show.

Meantime the Anglo-French pressure on the Arras salient, to the north, and on the St. Quentin-Laon line, to the south, continues uninterrupted, and if the Anglo-French armies can maintain the pressure here, while withstanding the German attack in Champagne, they should establish tolerably conclusively their military superiority at the present moment.

From the theater of war in the Middle East comes the news that the British and Russian forces have formed a junction on the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier, at Khanikin, which the Russian cavalry were the first to reach. The whole of Persia has consequently been cleared of Turkish troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

We captured the villages of Ronssoy and Basse-Boulogne after sharp fighting, in which we took 22 prisoners and three machine guns. The retreating Germans were caught in their own wire entanglements.

East and northeast of Metz-en-Couture our troops reached the western and southwestern edges of Gouzeaucourt Wood and Havrincourt Wood. We captured here a further 60 prisoners, two trench mortars and five machine guns.

PARIS, France (Friday)—French forces made large gains north of Landricourt, south of the Oise, and also recaptured some of the trenches northwest of Rheims, which were taken in the first rush of the German attack there yesterday, according to today's official statement.

Artillery firing continued active during the night between the Somme and the Oise, the statement continued. North of La Folie Farm, the Germans counterattacked after a violent period of artillery preparation, but were checked by a curtain of the French fire. There were numerous patrol encounters in this same region.

The French official statement issued last night reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise, near St. Quentin, German artillery violently bombarded our positions north of Urvillers. The vigorous reply of our batteries silenced the German guns.

There was an intermittent artillery action on the west bank of the Oise and south of the Ailette River, but no infantry action. On the western border of the Argonne, after a lively bombardment, the Germans carried out a surprise attack on one of our trenches north of Vienne-le-Chateau. The Germans who made use of flaming liquids, were repulsed by our barrage fire and left prisoners in our hands.

Northwest of Rheims the German attack against our positions between Sapigneul and the Godat Farm developed on a front of 2500 meters. The Germans had assembled numerous special troops for the assault with the object of driving us from the left bank of the canal of the Aisne, as proved by orders found on fallen officers or prisoners. The attack completely failed over the greater part of the front where we recaptured almost immediately our first line trenches.

Counterattacks are under way for the recapture of some elements which the Germans still hold.

This afternoon, west of the Meuse, Verdun region, our guns caught under their fire north of Hill 304 a German troop, which suffered heavy losses.

In Lorraine, in the region of Greneoy, we shelled a train, of which several wagons were burned.

Yesterday afternoon's communiqué states that from the Somme and the Oise, the Germans have attempted no fresh action on the new front captured by the French yesterday. During the night, French reconnaissances pushed to the north of Gauchy and Moy as far as the German lines, which were found strongly fortified. There was an intermittent cannonade to the east and west of the Somme.

Yesterday evening, French batteries stopped a German counterattack about to debouch on the Laffaux-Margival front. The artillery duel continues in this sector. Northwest of Rheims, the Germans unsuccessfully attacked between Sapigneul and Godat Farm. A French counterattack immediately drove out some enemy fractions which had obtained a footing in an advanced element.

In Alsace, the French troops caught under their fire and dispersed a German group in region of Ammersviller.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Yesterday's Russian official statement reads:

After Tuesday's battle for the munition dump on the left west bank of the River Stokhod, in the region of Toboly-Helenin, which was unsuccessful for us, our detachments occupied

the right (east) bank of the river. Our opponents are conducting an intermittent artillery fire.

According to information from the officer in command, our men who were defending the munition dump suffered severe losses. From two regiments of the Fifth Rifle division only a few men reached the right bank of the Stokhod. Both commanders of the regiments were killed. The Third Regiment of this division withdrew without losses. The other regiments also did not suffer so heavily.

Yesterday our opponents opened a heavy artillery fire on the sector of Planiaki-Tchepell-Zvishen, in the direction of Zlochot (northern Galicia), bombarding the first and second line trenches and also the whole of the rear. The firing was directed by airplanes dropping bombs.

Our opponents delivered an attack, which was beaten back by our fire, on the village of Tchepell. After this our opponents made five attacks in the direction of Tchepell, and during the fifth attack succeeded in entering our trenches, but were driven out immediately by our counterattacks.

By a sixth attack the Austro-German infantry succeeded in occupying a portion of the trenches in the vicinity of the village of Tchepell. Towards night our troops dislodged the enemy forces and completely restored the enemy forces and completely restored our superiority at the present moment.

On the remainder of the front there was scouting activity and reciprocal firing.

Romanian front: There were scouting reconnaissances and rifle firing. Ten enemy airplanes bombarded the station of Techutchiu, inflicting only small losses.

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EUROPE'S PRESS IMPRESSED BY WAR MESSAGE

German Newspapers and Papal Organ the Only Objecting Journals—London and Paris Strike Enthusiastic Note

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Apart from the newspapers of Germany and the allied states, the opinion of Europe has been profoundly and very favorably impressed by President Wilson's speech.

Almost the sole note of hostility appears to be struck by the Italian Observatore Romano, the official papal organ, which in a heavily censored editorial says the man who last December warmly favored peace has now become the apostle of war, leading on the new world to participation in the greatest massacre that has ever afflicted Europe. With the President's changed attitude, our opinion regarding him must also change. But he has changed too often to justify another change of opinion now. President Wilson as an individual is superseded by the catastrophic forces of history.

The Paris Matin speaks of President Wilson as a patient and thorough statesman who, despite snares and obstacles, has succeeded in bringing a hundred million free citizens to feel it their duty to cast their goods and their persons into the fray for the triumph of the right of nations against absolutism and militarism.

Jules Cambon, secretary-general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, considers President Wilson's speech will have a profound effect the world over and considers the distinction the President draws between the German people and autocracy of the greatest importance. In this way the message he says is punishment for the outrages against justice committed by Germany and is the equivalent of a great defeat for her, thus shortening the war.

In the opinion of M. Ribot, the French Premier, the message is for France a source of comfort and a warrant of success, giving the war its true character for the whole world to understand.

In London the speech has been everywhere received with enthusiasm as bringing into a clearer light than ever, before the underlying issues, of the war.

Approve President's Act

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Members of the American Society and other Americans here held an enthusiastic meeting, presided over by O. H. Baldwin of Pittsburgh, to celebrate America's entry into the war. Dr. Page was on the platform.

A resolution expressing fervent approval of the President's and the Government's action was unanimously carried.

German Press Comment

Editors Generally Call President Wilson's Act Unjustified

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Berliner Tagblatt commenting on President Wilson's speech protests against his differentiation between the German Government and people.

The Lokal Anzeiger takes a serious view of American intervention, partly on the ground of moral effect.

The Vorwärts says civilians and those in uniform are doing their duty but they demand of the leading statesmen proof recognizable hereafter that Germany is neither autocratically governed, nor conducting a war of conquest. Commenting on the Russian Socialists' demand for the deposition of the Kaiser the Vorwärts says it is the monarchy finds wise advisers now it can secure and establish itself for all calculable time. The majority of the German people is not anti-monarchical, but is undoubtedly democratically disposed.

The Kölnische Zeitung expresses a pleasurable surprise at the declaration of the official organ of German social democracy and says it teaches other countries the falsity of speculations on internal disunion in Germany.

Volks Zeitung (Cologne)

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, under the caption "Moral Phrases Again," says that President Wilson's proposal to Congress was "a masterpiece of what, according to Tallyrand, is the most important part of diplomacy, namely, to conceal one's real thoughts," and continues ironically: "Wilson declares war only for the sake of the rights of humanity and noncombatants, but not for the rights of munition makers and Morgan, who sees the thousands of millions lent to England endangered."

The Volks Zeitung continues in this vein, agreeing with President Wilson that the war was prepared by a small group of ambitious men, and names Edward VII. and the premiers of all the Entente powers as those whose aim it was to destroy and enslave Germany, adding: "To them now are added Wilson and Lansing, driven by Morgan and other capitalists." The Volks Zeitung does not disguise the facts that the hardest weeks and months are to come, but says, "we will

set our teeth until the victory of freedom and right is achieved."

The paper ridicules President Wilson's hope that events in Russia are reproducing themselves in Germany, and says: "And thus Mr. Wilson would coax an intelligent nation like the Germans! We could declare Mr. Wilson's speech the gravest insult ever offered to Germany if we did not believe it unnecessary to work up anger against him and his friends. It will have no other effect on us than to steel all our many German Christians virtues, and let Almighty God take care of the rest."

Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)

An edition of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which has been received in Amsterdam, contains the following editorial concerning President Wilson and the possibility of the United States entering into the European war:

"Enough has been written about President Wilson's artificial humanity, which objected to the British blockade merely with words but which re-enters the German blockade as being inhumane. The President has brought about war calmly and methodically, while remaining before his people and the world in the role of a preserver of peace.

"Perhaps President Wilson did not want war at once. We never shared the opinion held elsewhere that conciliation of the German and American standpoints was perhaps feasible. President Wilson objected from the first so strongly against the new submarine war that his withdrawal was impossible without damage to his amour propre, which is pretty well developed.

"War with the United States does not frighten us, because it brings nothing not foreseen by the leaders of the German nation. We are confident that the full extent of the damage America can inflict on us has been calculated in detail."

The Frankfurter Zeitung then expresses the opinion that the war will be over before American forces will be able to take part in the actual fighting.

"The American people, neither mentally nor militarily, are equipped for the big war to the extent England is," says the newspaper. "What America will be able to do is impossible to foretell. This will depend on the duration of the war. The value of American help grows with every month the war is prolonged, but the Entente will not be able to wait too long. Besides, the energy with which America would act is qualified by the degree of warlike ness of her own people."

"What had the Russian peasants and workers to do with the south Slav plans of domination and the desire of Petrograd diplomacy for Constantinople?" asks the Frankfurter Zeitung. "Their existence was not threatened like ours, and Russia can still have a good and honorable peace. We must conquer for the sake of our existence. We will also be satisfied when the observance of the laws of humanity are finally assured, the same as Mr. Wilson; but we include therein the not yet recognized law that the world must let the German people live and develop."

"Conscience Revolted"

President Poincaré Sends Message of Thanks to President Wilson

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—In his message to President Wilson, the eloquent interpreter of outraged right and menaced civilization, "President Poincaré contends that it must be more than ever apparent to every impartial person as a result of America's action that German imperialism, which defied, prepared for and declared war, conceiving the "mad dream of establishing its hegemony over the world," has succeeded only in revolting the conscience of humanity.

South American Views

Favorable Reception in Several Capitals of President's Speech

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable reception of President Wilson's "war for peace message" to Congress, which is found in cabled quotations from newspapers in several South American capitals, is found also among some of the leading diplomatic representatives of those countries in the United States.

Probability of any action, such as the making of a joint statement by the South American republics indicating hope that the United States will be successful in promoting democracy throughout the world, is not at present seen, but is favored by some and, if initiated from the right quarters, would readily be agreed to by a number.

An occasion for such a statement, should the South American republics care to make it, would be furnished when the United States notifies the other governments of its declaration that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States.

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The necessity for conserving the grain supply for food, instead of permitting it to be wasted in liquor production is pointed out by Mrs. Tilton. She refers to England, where tremendous forward strides have been taken in the conservation of the grain supply since the writing of a book entitled "Defeat," written by Arthur Mee.

The closing of 30,000 saloons and the forbidding of men between the ages of 15 and 65 to be employed in the liquor business, are two important measures under consideration at the present time. When the book was written some time ago the author said that at that time England was turning daily into beer alone 27,000 tons of barley. He showed that the amount which England spent annually for liquor would give the family of every English breadwinner lost in the war

FOOD SUPPLY IS MAIN ISSUE IN WAR SITUATION

System Perfected to Lend Millions to Farmers of United States to Stimulate Country's Crop Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food for the nation's soldiers, and for those "left behind" as well, today took a coordinate prominence with finance among the Government's first steps to win the war.

LINER CANADIAN AND AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

Missourian, Unarmed, Is Sent to Bottom Without Warning — United States Citizens on Board Both Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American unarmed steamer Missourian, which left Genoa April 4 for the United States, with 32 Americans in her crew, has been sunk without warning, according to a dispatch received at the State Department Thursday from Consul-General Wilbur at Genoa. All members of the crew, numbering 53, were saved.

Dispatches received from Consul Lathrop at Cardiff and Consul Frost at Queenstown report the sinking of two British steamers and one of Norwegian registry, all of them with Americans aboard as follows. The British freighter Canadian of the Leyland Line was sunk without warning April 4, by torpedoes, while en route from Boston to Liverpool; the British unarmed steamer, Lincolshire, New York to France, was sunk by torpedoes March 29; the Norwegian unarmed steamer Sandvika, England to Gothenburg, sunk March 27 by submarine.

A dispatch from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, stated that four torpedoes were used in the sinking of the Leyland horse transport Canadian, on board of which there were 56 Americans, none of whom were injured. The message reads:

"Leyland horse transport Canadian from Boston, bound for Liverpool with 1200 horses, sunk without warning by four torpedoes at intervals of 10 minutes, eight miles off Skelby at 2:30 a.m., April 4, carrying 56 Americans. Captain is missing, believed he stayed too late on the vessel. Weather, bright moonlight, brisk wind, moderate swells; no attempt to escape or resist. Boats picked up in one hour. Wireless used, but no opportunity to use, 153 survivors landed at Queenstown noon today, including Surgeon Burns, American."

David F. Wilbur, consul-general at Genoa, Italy, sent this message to the State Department reporting the sinking without warning of the American steamer Missourian, which left Genoa April 4 unarmed:

"Unarmed American steamer Missourian, 4981 net tonnage, Master William Lyons, built at Sparrow Point, owners American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, 53 crew all told, including master and officers, 32 American citizens, balance various nationalities, according to records of this office, sailing from Genoa April 4, in water ballast, bound for United States, was sunk without warning according to telegram just received from master as follows: 'Dated Porto Mauricio, 5th. American Consul, Genoa. Sunk without warning. Crew saved, leave for Genoa 7 o'clock p. m., April 5. Lyons.' As soon as master and crew arrives will prepare and transmit full report."

"WILBER, Consul-General."

Lorin A. Lathrop, American consul at Cardiff, Wales, sent this cablegram to the department regarding the sinking of the Sandvika, and the Lincolshire:

The Missourian made three trips to Boston under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company running to St. Nazaire, France, and carrying supplies to the French Government. Captain Lyons was in command of the steamer, which sailed from Boston July 22, Nov. 11, 1916, and Jan. 8, 1917, on the three trips here. The Missourian was a 7914-ton steamer, 491 feet long, and was built in 1903 by the Maryland Steel Company. She was registered at New York.

Frank Kragie, American fireman on the Norwegian unarmed steamer Sandvika, England to Gothenburg, cargo iron and iron ore, reports vessel sunk by submarine believed German about noon, March 27, five miles off Aberdeen. Warned, sank 15 minutes after crew left. Weather clear and cold; sea rough, wind high; no vessel in sight; no passengers; crew rescued after two hours by British mine sweeper, landed Aberdeen; no casualties.

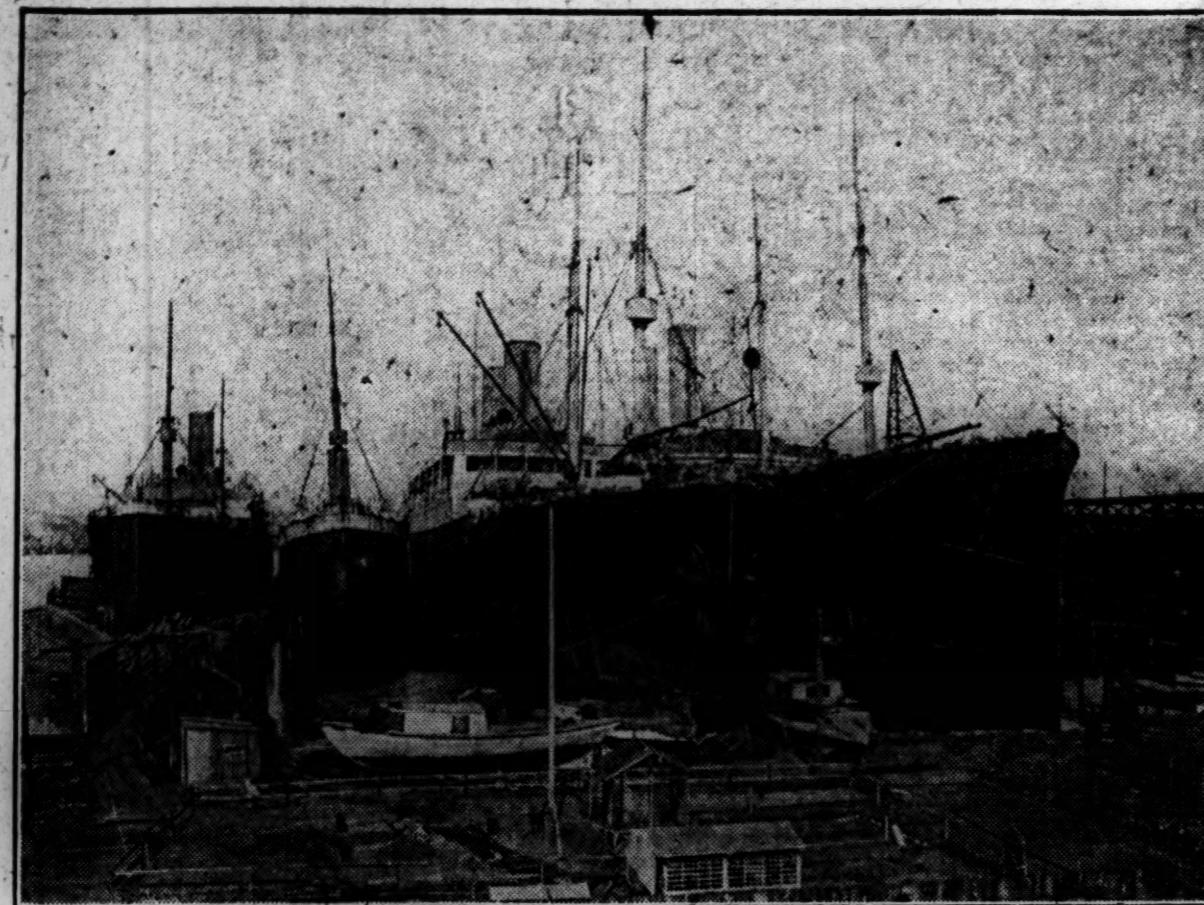
"Felix Morris, colored American seaman on British steamer Lincolshire, New York to France, reports vessel torpedoed without warning, March 29, 14 miles off Irish coast. Vessel sank six minutes after crew left. Weather clear, very cold, sea moderate, wind fresh, no vessel in sight, no passengers. Submarine unseen, crew rescued after two hours by British armed vessel and landed Dunmore, Ireland. No casualties."

The Belgian steamer Trevier, from New York with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday. While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer, a donkey man and a cook.

News of the torpedoing of the Trevier came in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden. The torpedoing, by a German submarine, the message adds, occurred off Scheveningen, Holland. Twenty-four members of the crew, of whom eight are wounded, have been brought to Ymuiden.

The Trevier sailed from New York on March 5 for Rotterdam and was reported arriving at Halifax, en route, on March 8. She was a vessel of 300 tons gross. It was stated definitely by A. W. Duckett & Co., agents for the Belgian commission, that there were no Americans on the Trevier.

A dispatch from Rotterdam says that the captain of the Trevier announces that his ship was within the so-called safety zone, though it seems



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

German liners in Boston Harbor seized by U. S. Government—Left to right, Koln, Wittelsbach, Cincinnati, Amerika

GERMAN CRAFT ARE SEIZED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one)

the commander of the submarine denies this. The correspondent adds that the Spanish ambassadors in Berlin and Brussels have been asked to protest strongly against the torpedoing of the steamer.

Another Belgian relief steamer, the Feistein has been sunk in the North Sea while approaching Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received by the Belgian Relief Commission. It is believed she struck a mine. The cablegram regarding the Feistein did not state how or when the ship was sunk, or whether any lives were lost. The assumption was that if she had been torpedoed the message would have so stated.

The Feistein carried a solid cargo of wheat for the people in Belgium and northern France. The Feistein, a Norwegian vessel, left Philadelphia on Feb. 28 and put in at Halifax, leaving that port on March 10. Her cargo was valued at \$354,194. The ship was 2991 tons gross.

Americans on Aztec Landed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant Gresham and 11 gunners of the American gun crew of the armed American liner Aztec, sunk last Sunday night, have been landed safely at Brest, France, according to a deposition by Captain O'Brien of the Aztec, forwarded by Ambassador Sharp to the State Department this afternoon.

WAR PROFIT IS CUT IN ORDER FOR NAVAL STORES

Government, for First Time, Invokes Its Power to Dictate Terms of Supply Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government has invoked, for the first time, its drastic powers to strike a blow at exorbitant war profits. Under authority of the latest Naval Appropriation Bill, a manufacturer was directed to furnish a large order of war supplies at a price fixed by the Government lower than the figure voluntarily submitted. If the order is not obeyed, the plant will be taken over and operated by the Government.

Officials would not disclose the name of the manufacturer, nor the agency through which the order was given. It was admitted, however, that the action had been taken, and that President Wilson and his advisers were firmly resolved that only fair and reasonable charges should be paid by the Nation to its citizens for the things that are necessary to make ready for war.

While European governments are paying an average of 10 per cent profit on war materials purchased in the United States, it was asserted authoritatively that the Government of the United States intends to buy its own supplies at less than that rate of profit to the seller.

OPEN FORUM URGED FOR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At the final meeting of the session of the City Club in the Powers Hotel, the organization of an open forum in this city similar to the one conducted in Ford Hall, Boston, became a definite project, says the Democrat and Chronicle. By unanimous vote the club authorized its officers to formulate a plan of organization in the hope that the plant might be opened early next fall. Although the City Club will sponsor the institution at the start the club will withdraw all holdings on it as quickly as it is able to conduct itself independently.

NEW PERUVIAN RAILROAD

LIMA, Peru.—The Minister of Public Works for Peru has authorized the construction of a pier at Malaibro and a railway to connect that port with the interior town of Ascopa. This will facilitate the transportation of sugar and enter the former town into serious competition with Salaverry which, though possessing better facilities, is hampered by heavy surf, against which the port offers no protection.

however, that the damage at that time was such that the ships were put out of commission entirely for practical purposes.

The deputies of the United States marshal, who have been in possession of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie since Feb. 3 will continue on the vessel, it was stated today. Counsel for the two New York banks which brought action for damages in the Federal courts stated today that the status of the vessel, in his opinion, would not be altered by the present state of affairs between the United States and Germany. The appeal before the United States Supreme Court, he said, will be argued on the date to be fixed by the court.

The men were taken from the Hamburg-American liners Amerika and Cincinnati, North German Lloyd steamship Köln and Wittelsbach, and the Hansa freighter Ockenfels. The men on the Austrian freighter Erny were not detained. All the ships are docked at Federal Wharf, East Boston, with the exception of the Ockenfels which is at Fiske Wharf on Atlantic Avenue. Samuel Howes, United States immigration inspector assigned to Portland, Me., was yesterday sent to New London, Conn., to arrange for the detention of the 35 members of the crew of the German steamer Willehad, which left Boston last summer for New London, so as to assist the submarine Deutschland on its arrival.

The 312 men who were expected on board the vessels, consisted of officers, seamen, firemen, stewards, and oilers. The members of the crew of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which is in custody of the United States marshal through action brought by two New York banks for damages on account of the failure of the Cecilie to deliver a consignment of gold in Europe in 1914, were on board the Köln. The Cecilie crew have not been allowed to return to their ship since the United States marshal took possession of the vessel on Feb. 3 under orders from the United States Federal Court in Boston.

Of the original crews of the six German ships war-bound in Boston Harbor, including the Willehad which was transferred to New London, a total of 1203 have been legally landed in the United States through the Boston Immigration Station, while nearly 700, exclusive of the 39 missing this morning, have either deserted or returned to Europe in an effort to retrace Germany and are unaccounted for.

With the removal of the Germans from their ships this morning customs guards were placed on the different ships and will remain in charge, it is understood, until the receipt of further orders from Washington. Plans are already underway for the transfer of the Germans to Deer Island, Boston Harbor, where they will be detained in the building now used by the City of Boston for the women's prison. The city and Federal officials have been cooperating in an effort to relieve the congestion at the immigration station.

Charles Kuhlewein, Boston representative of the North German Lloyd, and Henry F. Dorgeloh, local representative of the Hamburg-American Line, visited Commissioner Skeffington today and asked that they be allowed to provide better food for the German sailors than is usually given at the detention station of the immigration office. This request was granted as was another, that the officers be given a separate table. John Piscopo, caterer for the detained immigrants, was instructed to use the food furnished by the German lines for the German sailors.

With the arrival of the company of National Guards at the immigration station the customs officers, and inspectors who had been on duty for 48 hours continuously were given three days of absence by Commissioner Skeffington. If the Germans are removed to Deer Island, the 67 women and children immigrants, who were taken to the East Boston Immigrants Home on Wednesday, will be returned to the immigration station where they have been waiting the disposition of their cases, which are not affected in any way by the war.

As far as could be learned today, the damage to the machinery which was reported by Capt. John B. Coyle, chief engineer of the Coast Guard Service, eastern division, in February has not been increased. It is believed,

long under orders received from Washington, within an hour after the adoption by the House of the resolution declaring a state of war. The 1100 German officers and sailors were removed from the ships and taken to Ellis Island. Their baggage has been held back, and will not be forwarded to them until it has been examined.

Under plans already perfected upon receipt of orders from Washington, Collector Malone communicated with Governors Island and 250 men of the Twenty-seventh Infantry went to Hoboken, where the majority of the ships are interned and carry about 900 men. Capt. Charles Roessel was in charge of the infantry. Thirty men were detailed to take over the few ships lying in the North River at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Deputy Collector Lamb, chief of the neutrality squad was in charge here.

The four ships in South Brooklyn were taken over by John Gast, deputy chief of the neutral squad.

There was no trouble at any point. The Germans were taken on board boats sent over from Ellis Island. It was evident that they were prepared for the seizure.

German Vessels Held

Their Final Disposition Not Yet Decided Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement was given out this noon at the Treasury Department.

Secretary McAdoo announced today that for the purpose of protecting the vessels from further injury and until a decision can be reached as to their proper disposition, customs guards have been placed on board all German merchant vessels anchored in the ports of the United States.

The officers and crews have been taken into custody by the Department of Labor, pending a determination of their status.

Secretary McAdoo explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that technically this action does not constitute a seizure, but that the vessels will be held pending a decision as to their final disposition.

They may be requisitioned by the Government or simply held. This point remains to be decided. The Treasury

Department placed aboard the vessels this morning its own guards, selected from the neutrality guard that has been on duty since the war started. An investigation is being made in each vessel to determine the extent of the injury done in each case when machinery was damaged or removed at the time of the break.

Crew of Willehad Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At New London, Conn., early today a party of United States marines boarded the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, mother ship of the submarine Deutschland, removed the 334 men who form her crew and placed them under arrest. They were taken to the United States customs house and then allowed to go back on the liner. The ship is under heavy guard.

Liners Seized at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md.—Three German steamships, the liners Rhein, Neckar and Bulgaria, interned at this port, were seized early today by United States Marshal W. W. Stockham, supported by 100 deputies and two companies of the Fourth Maryland Infantry. Upon boarding the ships the Marshal found that the machinery had been entirely disabled. The crews were turned over to United States Marine forces. The officers gave their paroles and were permitted to go to a hotel.

New Orleans Action

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Federal authorities early today seized the interned German steamers Breslau and Andromeda. The crews were taken to the immigration station.

Liners Taken at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Forty United States marines today boarded the two Hamburg-American liners in port here, the Prinz Oskar and Rhaetia, took control of the ships and took them to Gloucester, N. J., the immigration station. The 48 Germans of the crew were also taken with the ships and will be detained until further orders are received from Washington.

Kiel and Nicaria Seized

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Two German merchant ships, the Kiel and Nicaria, in port here, were seized by Federal authorities early today. The two captains and crews were transferred to the United States marine hospital under guard.

LAW ASKED TO PROTECT ANTHEM

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has caused a bill to be introduced in the Legislature on lines of the Massachusetts law, regulating the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," says the Journal. The bill is intended to prohibit the playing of the national anthem with any embellishment, or for dance music or as a finale of the regular orchestra program. Audiences are required to stand while the anthem is being played.

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WILSON MESSAGE PRAISED BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Entrance of United States, He Says, Extinguishes Any Hope of Victory Germany Has Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an interview with press representatives expressed himself in terms of praise of President Wilson's attitude and his congressional message. "President Wilson's message," he said, "is one of the most important contributions since Lincoln's time to the literature of freedom and democracy. It is greatly inspiring to the free people of the world who are battling for the rights of civilization against tyranny, autocracy and the maniacal efforts of Prussia."

The four ships in South Brooklyn were taken over by John Gast, deputy chief of the neutral squad.

There was no trouble at any point. The Germans were taken on board boats sent over from Ellis Island. It was evident that they were prepared for the seizure.

"An intense lover of peace, the President draws the sword more in sorrow than in anger, but with the firm determination that the American people will exhaust every effort to assist in freeing the world from the frightful menace of barbaric war waged at the dictation of a few men for whom there should be no place whatever in civilization."

The entrance of the largest democracy of the world into the war completely extinguishes any fleeting hope of victory Germany may have foolishly held, and if, as I hope and believe, it tends to shorten the conflict, it is a great humanitarian act."

"The great wealth and manufacturing facilities and the immense resources of men and material of the United States, thrown unreservedly into the cause of the Allies, can surely mean only one thing, and that is the ultimate complete triumph of right against might."

"To the Canadian people the event is one of considerable importance; it means that the people of the North American continent will fight shoulder to shoulder in a common cause, and from that we may naturally expect closer friendship and sympathies, with all the benefits that will flow therefrom."

"The President's action will carry all the more weight in that it was not dictated by any sudden impulse; it was the deliberate expression of what had become an imperative duty."

Like Lincoln in the summer of 1862, who, though resolved to abolish slavery, calmly submitted to many clamorous rebukes from impatient abolitionists and waited for the most opportune moment, the President also waited, and he has now the proud satisfaction of unanimous support from all sections of the American people, the German element not excluded.

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HOUSE ACCEPTS HAMDEN ROAD INQUIRY BILL

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Substitutes Measure for the Adverse Report of Committee on Banking

Directing an investigation of the financing of the Hampden railroad by the Attorney-General, to be followed by prosecution if illegality is found, the Massachusetts House today substituted a bill for adverse report of the Committee on Banking. The measure provides an appropriation of \$10,000 and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In its campaign against any reorganization plan for the Boston & Maine railroad, which provides for an assessment on the common stock, the Minority Stockholders Protective Association declares that every effort will be made to prevent not only the levying of such an assessment, but also the settlement of the claim against the road of the Hampden Railroad.

This claim, according to the bulletin

amounts to \$3,200,000, and its validity, which has been questioned by many lawyers, including Marcus P. Knowlton, a former chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and chairman of the Federal trustees for the Boston & Maine, has never been adjudicated by any court.

Judge Morton of the United States District Court, before whom was tried the receivership proceedings, refused to go into the question of the Hampden Railroad claim, and although that company brought suit against the Boston & Maine two years ago in one of the Massachusetts courts, the proceedings have never reached the trial stage.

The last bulletin of the Minority Stockholders Association declares that the settlement of the Hampden Railroad claim would be virtually an assessment of \$8.25 on the common stock of the Boston & Maine, and that this assessment is included in that for \$30 on each share of the common stock as provided in the reorganization plan of the so-called leased lines.

The Hampden Railroad was projected as a connecting link between the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Springfield, Mass., and was regarded as of considerable importance in the general plan for the consolidation of a majority of the railroad lines in New England.

The road was built from a point on the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, toward Springfield, but after 14 miles had been constructed, work was stopped, with Springfield still two miles away.

It was also proposed to run branch lines of the Hampden Railroad to Chicopee and Holyoke. The Boston & Maine had already physical connections with the New Haven at Fitchburg, Worcester, Springfield and Shelburne Falls, but the Hampden Railroad from Bondsville to Springfield was regarded as opening up a more direct route between New York and points in northeastern New England.

The road was built by Boston contractors, for the Hampden Railroad and the Hampden Investment Company. An investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission disclosed the fact that the construction charge was unusually heavy. The Massachusetts Public Service Commission approved an issue of bonds by the Hampden Railroad and the reorganization plans for the Boston & Maine passed by the legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts in 1915, contained provisions which permitted the Boston & Maine to purchase these bonds and acquire the Hampden Railroad, but made no mention of any additional claim by that road against the Boston & Maine.

There are outstanding notes of the Hampden Railroad, held by Boston and New York bankers, amounting to \$1,400,000. Of this amount \$3,300,000 is represented by the bonds, which are still in treasury of the company, as they have not been exchanged by the holders of notes to that amount. This transaction will probably take place as soon as the reorganization is approved by the necessary authorities.

The bankers who are named in the reorganization plan proposed by the leased lines, will be allowed \$750,000 in cash and other expenses for underwriting the plan, and some members of the Minority Stockholders Association believe that these same bankers are planning to pay off the Hampden Railroad notes from the money received for this work.

The Minority Stockholders Association is particularly desirous that the validity of the Hampden Railroad claim against the Boston & Maine should be tried in some court before the reorganization plan comes up in the United States District Court for approval.

BRIDGEPORT ARMS FACTORIES GUARDED

FEDERAL BOARD SAYS COAL PRICE SHOULD BE CUT

No Conditions Which Warrant Dealers in Withholding the Usual Spring Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission knows of no conditions which would warrant coal dealers in Boston in withholding the usual spring reductions in price, it being understood that coal operators were selling coal to jobbers and dealers at prices which make such reduction possible without less than the usual profit to the retailer.

While these retailers might not strictly come within the province of the Federal Trade Commission, it was stated that "the board would be likely to give publicity to such action which, from our information, is not warranted. Our policy is that fraud and unfairness cannot flourish in the sunlight of truth and publicity."

The commission had not heard that Boston retailers were planning to give no spring reduction in price.

CITRUS CROP OF CALIFORNIA HAS RECORD INCREASE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—California has gained more than \$2,000,000 on its citrus crop this year, according to a statement by Manager G. Harold Powell of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, says the Tribune.

Mr. Powell says that the loss through weather conditions of the Florida navel crop has created a strong demand for California fruit throughout the United States. As compared with two years ago, when the crop was of about the same size as this year, an advance of more than \$2,000,000 has been received to date.

The excess over three years ago is \$1,600,000. Through the exchange the navel crop has already returned more than \$6,000,000 to California. The season is only half over.

The high buying power of the country this year has created a big market for lemons, says Mr. Powell. While shipments have been about 90,000 boxes less than last year, receipts have been more than \$350,000 greater than on the same date a year ago.

Great improvement in handling the crop has been made. This is shown by the small percentage of loss of fruit while in transit, even when the shipments were made under poor conditions.

If railroad and car conditions continue favorable the California citrus crop will bring this year one of the largest returns in the history of the State. California fruit men last year received \$40,000,000 from the crop.

BRIDGEPORT ARMS FACTORIES GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—Bridgeport which, according to unofficial estimates, manufactures 54 per cent of the munitions in the United States, is the object of much attention of the War Department, and from 1200 to 1500 soldiers are on duty here, guarding a majority of the larger factories. The manufacturing section of the city is practically under martial law, orders having been given the soldiers to shoot on the sign of any trouble. Besides National Guard units from all parts of the State, Regular Army soldiers are on duty, preparing for an invasion. Mayor Clifford B. Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut, saw Major-General Wood at Governor's Island last week, and sending of the Regular Army soldiers followed the conference.

KANSAS WOMEN WILL CENSOR ALL FILMS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Governor Capen has named as members of the Motion Picture Censorship Board Mrs. J. M. Miller, Council Grove; Miss Carrie Simpson, Paola; Mrs. B. L. Short, Kansas City, Kan.; Miss Hattie Tucker, Kansas City, Kan., secretary, says a Topeka, Kan., dispatch to the Star.

This is the first State board to be composed entirely of women. Mrs. Miller is the wife of the former representative in Congress from the Fourth District. Miss Simpson is a daughter of Ben Simpson and a member of the present censor board. Mrs. Short was the wife of a former well known Wyandotte County politician. Miss Tucker has been an active worker in the Progressive Party in Kansas City.

AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED BARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul Lorrie reported to the State Department today the unwarned sinking of the Portuguese bark Argo, New Orleans to London. While there were no casualties, three Americans among 11 sailors in a small boat suffered for four days before landing at Ferrol. Four other American sailors were rescued by a British hospital ship. The torpedoing occurred March 24.

MISS RANKIN IS PRAISED

Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, in commenting on the vote of Miss Jeannette Rankin in the United States House of Representatives last night opposing war, said today, "irrespective of whether the vote was right or not, I think that Miss Rankin displayed both courage and conscience in upholding her conviction against great pressure brought by the other side."

PAY BILL TO BE AMENDED

Senator James E. MacPherson Jr., chairman of the legislative Committee on Military Affairs, announced today that the "pay bill" so-called will be amended so as to allow the militia to turn over their extra \$10 a month compensation to their dependents.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD CHANGES NOT INDORSED

Legislative Committee on Commissions Reports Leave to Withdraw on Petition and Bill Calling for Reorganization

In the Massachusetts House today leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Commissions on the petition for reorganization of the Public Service Commission. The committee reported reference to the next Legislature on the petition of J. Weston Allen that the Public Service Commission be reorganized and given the powers of the Gas and Electric Light Commission.

The Public Service Committee, with the dissent of Senators Hull of Berkshire, Chamberlain of Hampden and Churchill of Hampshire-Franklin and Mr. Allen of Newton, reported leave to withdraw on the petition of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association for extension of the Civil Service Law to counties. The same committee reported a bill that the officers of the Roxbury District Court shall have a salary of \$1600; also a bill that the salary of the Second Assistant District Attorney for the southeastern district be \$1400 a year.

The Committee on Commissions reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Martin Hays that the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission be paid by the corporations under its jurisdiction.

A bill from the Committee on Agriculture and Public Health, sitting together, provides that samples of milk taken for purposes of analysis shall have the results of the analysis open to the public.

A bill from the Committee on Merchantile Affairs provides for the optional giving of a bond by an itinerant vendor instead of making a special deposit.

State Auditor Cook sent in report of the cost of advertising committee hearings up to April 1. The total was \$6391, against \$5151 for 1916, \$4884 for 1915, \$6567 for 1914 and \$6667 for 1913.

Mr. Rowley of Brookline offered an order which was referred to the Committee on Rules for a joint special recess committee to consider the working of the laws relating to the taxation of corporations.

Mr. Freeling of Fall River presented a petition from the Mayor of that city that the city be authorized to borrow \$100,000 outside the debt limit for a trunk sewer in Laurel and Tucker Streets, and for continuation of the sewer in North Main Street. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Debate was resumed from yesterday on the bill to reduce from \$3 to \$1 the entry fee in poor debtor cases. J. L. Donovan of Boston moved to make it \$5, saying that the bill was in the interest of the money lenders and if they had to pay \$5 they would not bring their victims into court. The amendment was adopted by voice vote. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by rising vote of 76 yeas to 37 nays and Mr. Monk's request for a roll call was refused.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill moved to amend the Senate bill giving soldiers 5 per cent preference in civil service examinations by adding a referendum to all the State. Mr. Gibbs of Waltham, for the bill moved to amend so that a condition of preference should be an honorable discharge from military service.

After a debate, Mr. Gibbs' amendment for honorable discharge was adopted unanimously by voice vote. Mr. Morrill's amendment for a State-wide referendum was voted down by an almost similar vote. Then the bill was ordered to a third reading by an overwhelming majority on a voice vote.

On the bill to define pasteurized milk, Mr. Dunbar of West Bridgewater moved to amend so that the penalty for second offense should not be more than \$100, instead of not less than \$100. This was adopted without opposition and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

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"This is an important occasion," says Mayor Edwards in his letters.

"The foremost authorities on civic problems in this country will attend. This is the first meeting of the conference in the West and I believe it will be a very great help to western cities."

Bradford Durfee Textile School in Fall River. The House then adjourned to 2 p. m. Monday.

Senate Hears Reports

In the Massachusetts Senate today the Committee on Towns reported an order providing for the appointment of a special recess committee to consider the advisability and expediency of establishing a modified form of town government and limited town meetings. It was referred to Joint Committee on Rules.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported "ought to pass" on the resolve reported by the Committee on Agriculture providing for an investigation into the advisability of amending and supplementing the law relating to dogs.

The bill to provide for the construction of a railway along the Cape Cod Canal was passed to be engrossed.

The following adverse committee reports were accepted without debate: Committee on Public Service on petitions to increase the powers of the Civil Service Commission and to increase the salaries of its members; Committee on Taxation on the further regulation of billboards and advertising signs; Committee on the Judiciary on the petition to abolish the trial justice system.

BOSTON CLEAN-UP BOARD TO MEET

Members of the executive committee of the Boston clean-up committee are to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the old aldermanic chamber in City Hall. The committee will review the progress of the work already done and examine the reports from its subcommittees. Joseph J. Norton, in charge of the street cleaning and oiling service of the city, is cooperating with the clean-up committee this year to a greater extent than before.

Superintendent Norton has addressed the committee several times, but this year he laid greater stress than formerly on the necessity of the clean-up committee making preparations to educate the public to assist.

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He said that should the people get into the habit of working with the street cleaning service as well as with the clean-up committee not one week in 52, but every week in the year, there would not be the necessities of these extraordinary campaigns.

FIVE HUNDRED MAYORS TO CONFER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The mayors of approximately 500 western and southwestern cities and towns are to be invited to attend the national conference on city planning here May 7 to 9. The invitations are being sent out by Mayor Edwards, who urges the mayors also to appoint five delegates from each city and town.

"This is an important occasion," says Mayor Edwards in his letters.

"The foremost authorities on civic problems in this country will attend. This is the first meeting of the conference in the West and I believe it will be a very great help to western cities."

NAVAL MILITIAMEN QUARTERS PROVIDED

Members of the naval militia organizations of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts will be invited to attend the national conference on city planning here May 7 to 9. The invitations are being sent out by Mayor Edwards, who urges the mayors also to appoint five delegates from each city and town.

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SPÉCIAL CALL FOR HIGH CLASS MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special call for "high-class men" to represent the United States in South America, Australia and the Far East as commissioners to the World's Fair was issued today by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CONGRESSMAN RESIGNS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—O. D. Bleakley, Republican Congressman-elect from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, was sentenced in the United States District Court here to pay a fine of \$800 and costs for violating the Corrupt Practices Act by spending more than \$5000 in his election. He was indicted last week. Congressman Bleakley announced today that he had resigned his seat.

Mr. Burr of Boston was in the chair at this stage of business. Mr. Hill of Cambridge moved to substitute for an adverse report a bill that the salary of the Middlesex County chief deputy sheriff shall be \$2100, telling of the great service of John R. Fairbank. Mr. Clauss of Cambridge opposed the bill because the office was useless. His constituents did not approve such salary increases. Further debate ended in a rising vote of 55 yeas to 8 nays for substitution of the bill.

Resolves for county taxes were reported: Barnstable \$72,000, Bristol \$403,000, Berkshire \$195,900, Dukes \$10,937, Essex \$330,000, Franklin \$80,000, Hampden \$200,000, Hampshire \$140,700, Middlesex \$27,400, Norfolk \$330,000, Worcester \$434,000, Plymouth \$210,000.

A resolve was reported from federal relations asking Congress to regulate the price of anthracite coal.

Roads and bridges reported an appropriation of \$10,000 for dredging Mill River in Gloucester.

Harbors and Public Lands reported a bill to define terms in the lease between the Boston Fish Market Corporation and the State.

The Insurance Committee reported an enlargement of powers of the Methodist Ministers' Relief Insurance and Trust Association.

Ways and Means reported favorably the \$5000 appropriation for a trout rearing station in Western Massachusetts; the \$30,000 for the New Bedford Textile School and the \$30,000 for the

NORTHERN WAYS NOW SEEN IN SAN JUAN CITY

Real Skyscraper Points Changes Made by Development of Porto Rican Capital—Old Crowded Out by the New

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—San Juan should be called a Spanish-American city. Its North Americanization began on Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States flag was raised over the city, and the Island of Porto Rico passed from the control of Spain, after four centuries of occupation by that country.

The approach to this chief Porto Rican city is reminiscent of a quaint and colorful town of Old Spain. The old, decaying, moldering walls of El Morro, the old Spanish fort, stand sentinel-like at the extreme northwestern point of the island of San Juan proper, reminding one, at the very entrance of the city, that he is in the presence of one of the earliest discoveries made in the West Indies.

The writer landed in the midst of busy shipping, and was confronted immediately with the new Custom House and Post Office Building, made of concrete and furnished with all the modern appointments.

The primitive-looking oxcart loaded with bales, was wending its way to the big modern factory on the waterfront near at hand, where the tall sails of several schooners were visible. Antiquity was also evident, as we strolled for the first time through the narrow streets, with their blue and yellow tinted houses, their Spanish overhanging balconies, and the iron-barred windows.

Only a few blocks away from the landing place the ancient cathedral can be visited, from whose belfries the bells

BILL TO IMPROVE THE MERRIMACK RIVER INDORSED

Measure Providing for Appropriation of \$3,500,000 for Improvement of River Is in Hands of a Legislative Committee

Favorable report on the bill to appropriate \$3,538,300 to make the Merrimack River navigable from the sea to Lowell, has been decided upon by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts House. Under the provisions of the bill, the money is not to be appropriated until Congress appropriates a similar sum for this purpose.

The committee voted unanimously in favor of the project, as did the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands which considered it before the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill was amended by the Ways and Means Committee to provide that the bill become void unless Congress acts upon it within five years.

For several years bills have been introduced in the Legislature asking that this river be made navigable, but each year adverse action was taken upon them. At the public hearing held by the Ways and Means Committee, the benefits that would accrue were the river navigable, were pointed out.

Already the river is navigable from the sea to Haverhill, leaving a distance of about 18 miles from this city to Lowell, by way of the great industrial center of Lawrence which needs to be improved.

The House yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill to provide for the construction of a thoroughfare from Huntington Avenue near Exeter Street to the corner of Eliot and Washington Streets, this to include the widening of a part of Eliot Street. A motion of Mr. Sullivan of Boston to provide for a referendum to the voters of Boston on the proposition, was defeated by a vote of 74 to 31. It is not a mandatory measure, but must be accepted by the Mayor and City Council of Boston before it becomes effective.

The House voted to substitute the bill allowing Cambridge 15 cents per \$1000 valuation to motorize its fire department, for the Senate bill to appropriate \$35,000 for this purpose.

After a vigorous debate, the House rejected a bill to raise from 14 to 16 the age below which minors may not be employed in certain industries.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were:

Agriculture—Appropriation of \$50,000 for construction of State Agricultural and Industrial Building in West Springfield on grounds of Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. Messrs. Williams and Eames dissent.

Roads and Bridges—Bill for uniform system of accounting in towns, on expenditure of money on public ways.

Social Welfare—Bill to constitute Board of Parole an advisory Board of Parole.

Public Institutions—Reference to next Legislature on recommendation for sale of Northampton State Hospital; annual appropriation of \$5000 for instruction of inmates of Concord Reformatory; leave to withdraw, petition for removal of State Prison to Bridgewater.

Consolidation of Commissions—Bill to provide for appointment of Commission on Necessaries of Life, to act in emergencies.

Public Health—A bill authorizing issuance of certified statement by Board of Registration in Medicine to take the place of lost certificate of registration.

Ways and Means—That the House should concur with the Senate amendment to the bill for expenses of the Constitutional Convention, cutting down the item for miscellanies from \$85,000 to \$50,000; favorably on the resolve directing Tax Commissioner to report revision of apportionment of State and county taxes.

Taxation—Bill to exempt from taxation personal property of fraternal societies, orders and associations operating on the lodge system.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill granting additional bounties to agricultural societies was passed to be engrossed. Similar action was taken on the bill for training in the duties of citizenship in the public schools.

Adverse committee reports were accepted without debate as follows: That reciprocal or insurance be authorized; that voluntary associations or joint stock companies be prohibited from owning or controlling domestic public service corporations; for the construction of a State highway on a part of Washington Street, West Roxbury; that the island of Great Brewer be annexed to Boston.

Additional committee reports received in the Senate were:

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on the resolve for investigation of sewage discharge into Boston Harbor.

Taxation—"No further legislation necessary" on so much of the Governor's address as relates to billboards and other advertising signs, and on so much of the recommendations of the State Highway Commission as relates to licensing the maintaining of advertising signs along improved highways; "reference to the next General Court" petition of Thomas M. Joyce to regulate use of advertising signs; reference to next General Court; petition of Wilmot R. Evans to reduce rate of taxation on deposits in savings banks from 1/4 of 1 per cent to 1/4 of 1 per cent; Messrs. Hartshorne, Briggs, Spinney and Sawyer dissent.

Consolidation of Commissions—"Leave to withdraw" on various bills for reorganization of Public Service Commission, including bills providing for election of members by popular vote and that salaries be paid by corporations under its supervision.

TANNER'S READY TO HELP SUPPLY U. S. GOVERNMENT

National Association Takes Steps to Meet Federal Requirements in Leather

Many members of the National Association of Tanners, in response to letters sent out by the Boston office of the association, have signified their willingness to cooperate and supply the United States Government with leather considerably below market quotations so that "its needs may be filled in the most expeditious manner and that speculation may be stopped."

A committee of the national association has been appointed and will work in close cooperation with the Council of National Defense. Leather will be offered at prices materially under the present markets and as low as is consistent with present extraordinary circumstances, it is announced. It is proposed that leather shall be furnished on a limited profit basis, namely, the exact cost of materials and manufacture, to include interest at 5 per cent on capital directly involved, plus a minimum profit to be agreed upon.

Leather furnished on this basis will only be distributed to Government arsenals and to concerns which agree to work on this same basis. Leather furnished to the arsenals will be manufactured by the Government itself into harnesses, saddlery, shoes and other military equipment. A considerable part will probably go to private concerns, it is said, as Government facilities are somewhat limited.

The national association has sent a letter to the tanners requesting that assurance be given that they stand ready to cooperate in the plan and to supply their pro rata share of the leather requirements. For instance, if the Government called for 1,000,000 sides of leather a big concern might ask for 250,000 sides. The Government has already given some good-sized orders for army shoes, a contract for 500,000 pairs having been placed two or three weeks ago and another one for 500,000 pairs within the last few days. It is anticipated that another order for at least 500,000 pairs will soon be forthcoming.

The United States in its preparedness is profiting greatly from the experiences of England and is determined to be forehand. Coming at a time when leather is said to be scarce and abnormal conditions prevail, large Government orders suddenly thrown upon the market might have caused excitement in the leather markets and led to an excess of speculation that might prove disastrous. The haphazard policies in the purchases of supplies which have prevailed when the United States had embarked on other wars are being avoided.

Soon after the European war broke out England was forced to throw huge orders for leather into this country and to buy on a steadily rising market and has had to pay fancy prices. Recently sole leather has been costing over \$1 a pound landed on the other side, including freight and insurance.

CLEAN-UP WEEK IS PLANNED FOR IOWA

AMES, Ia.—The week of April 22 to 28 has been set aside this year as "clean-up" week for Iowa by the Iowa Federation of Women's Club.

"There is no town or rural community in Iowa that will not benefit by joining in this State-wide clean-up campaign," says Mrs. G. W. Darling, president of the federation. "Such a campaign not only will, but has, in cities where conducted, resulted in safer and more cleanly homes, business houses and public buildings; a better-looking community; a spirit of greater self-respect and higher civic standards. Without organization, however, these things are impossible. The campaign must be carefully planned."

A clean-up campaign involves the renovation of buildings as well as yards, streets and alleys; removal of waste and rubbish is most important; some revenue can be had from the sale of old papers; place rubbish cans on the street corners; apply paint liberally; a clean yard is not sufficient; it should be well planted.

ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER MEN ARE TO MEET

URBANA, Ill.—Plans for the second annual conference of newspaper men to convene here April 10, 11 and 12 have been elaborated to include both the city and country press, and the discussion of the larger affairs of the communities served by such newspapers.

There will be 15 talks on such topics as publicity, constructive handling of news, cooperation in advertising, deferred dividends, the farmer and farm news, back-office efficiency, cooperation with the composing room—all handled by men who know—in addition to a program on community conservation and development.

EXPOSITION TO BE ADVERTISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tour of a special train through 11 states of the West, Southwest and South, to advertise the Mississippi Centennial Exposition at Gulfport, Miss., will start from New Orleans July 7, returning here Aug. 2. Some of the cities to be visited are Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Ogden, Salt Lake, Colorado Springs and Denver.

CONSULAR AGENTS ON WAY HOME

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Nine American consular representatives recently stationed in Germany, have arrived here with their families from Cadiz, on their way home by way of Havana. They were among the last Americans to leave Germany, they said.

PATRIOTS DAY PROGRAM ISSUED BY LEXINGTON

Preparedness Parade to Be a Feature of Celebration to Begin on April 15 With a Patriotic Address

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The program for the celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Lexington in this town Patriots' Day, April 19, was made public today by the town committee in charge of the day, including Maj. Willard F. Young of the Lexington Minute Men, as chairman; Hallie C. Blake and Christopher S. Ryan. The town has voted \$250 for the celebration, which will follow the general lines of the program for other years, although in view of the war situation the day will take on a "preparedness" tone. It has been contemplated giving up any idea of a celebration on account of the war conditions, but it is believed the celebration will recall the deeds for which the day is observed and inspire the citizens to patriotic action.

The program will cover three days, beginning Sunday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock, with the annual commemorative meeting of the Lexington Historical Society in the Lexington Town Hall. Dr. Lincoln Wirt, F. G. S., war correspondent and publicist, will be the speaker, and he will deliver an address on "America's Challenge to the World." There will be music by a special chorus from the Lexington High School. The committee in charge of this meeting is made up of Willard C. Hill, chairman; George E. Briggs, Capt. Charles G. Kauffman and Edward C. Stone.

In the Lexington Town Hall, Tuesday evening, April 17, the cantata, "Paul Revere's Ride," by Dudley Buck, is to be given by the Mendelsohn Singers of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, under the personal supervision of President Frank L. Locke and Secretary Charles L. Burrill. B. Harold Hamblin will be conductor.

The big celebration on April 19 will begin at sunrise with the ringing of bells, and raising of flags on public flagstaffs throughout the town. Every citizen is urged by the committee to display the Stars and Stripes. Salutes are to be fired at Munroe Tavern and from the Lexington battle green, by the Lexington Minute Men Rifle Club and Bedford Rifle Club, under the command of Sergeant Frederick B. Hunneman.

The annual early morning parade will start at 6 o'clock, from the East Lexington railroad station, and will proceed to Lexington Center over the Paul Revere route. The roster for this parade will be Lexington Drum Corps, Lexington High School cadets, Lexington Grammar School Color Guard, automobiles and citizens. The parade will halt at the home of Maj. Alfred Pierce on Massachusetts Avenue, where lunch will be served by the uniformed organizations.

As an incentive to the boys' corn and pig clubs in Louisiana to raise live stock, Morris & Co. have announced they would donate suitable prizes. The idea is to encourage boy farmers to raise live stock that can be sold to the packing house at New Orleans at a profit. Morris & Co. say the boy farmers of Oklahoma and other cities have done great good by forming corn and pig clubs.

Mrs. John Bley, president of the Chicago Housewives League, in an address recently delivered before the Grocers' Efficiency Bureau of Chicago told of the efforts of the housewives league to promote efficiency methods in the home and to do away with the serious economic losses that accrue between the grocery store and the table. "We believe the small grocer does more than any other business man to make life easy and we are trying to make it a little more pleasant for him," said Mrs. Bley in enumerating the many details of cooperation being put into practice by the housewives in purchasing their groceries. One outstanding feature is the plan of ordering all groceries at one time. It is being found to be a boon to the housewife, as well as to the grocer. Many worries of the household were eliminated by this planning ahead, continued Mrs. Bley.

It costs the average retail grocer 8 per cent of his gross sales to maintain his delivery service according to report on the expense of delivery service made by the United States Census Bureau. Eugene F. Hartley of the bureau, in a recent survey to determine the cost of delivery among the 5000 retail dealers of Washington, allowing an average of two vehicles to each establishment, devotes the fact that the people of Washington, through the demand for service, are supporting an army of at least 10,000 men and 10,000 delivery vehicles, with the necessary equipment.

"Last year at this time," says an Oklahoma City grocer, "you could have come into my store with a dollar bill and purchased a peck of potatoes, a pound of butter, a dozen eggs, a pound of steak and a loaf of bread. If you were to purchase that bill of groceries today it would cost you \$17.4. Another way you could have spent that dollar a year ago would have been to purchase a 24-pound sack of flour, a pound of onions, a pound of cabbage and a pound of lard. To purchase those things now would cost you the sum of \$1.95."

PENSION BILL CONFERENCE

Age pensions and the question of the establishment of a permanent Immigration Commission were discussed by the Committee on Social Welfare in executive session yesterday, and it was voted that a conference be held with Governor McCall next Tuesday. No definite action will be taken until after this conference.

STRIKE RIGHT FORBIDDEN

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Women are given the right to vote for presidential electors under a bill which has been passed by the Senate. The measure already has been approved by the House, with a provision for a referendum. Strikers would be forbidden in this State under the terms of a bill passed by the House, which now awaits Senate action.

ECONOMY BOARD TO DISTRIBUTE COMMODITIES

Council of National Defense Announces Commission to Deal With War-Time Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Council of National Defense has announced a commission to mobilize commercial interests in the country for effective and economical distribution of commodities. The body will be called the Commercial Economy Board.

The three of the five members selected are A. W. Shaw of Chicago, chairman; Edwin F. Gay, professor of economics at Harvard and dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis. The other two members will be appointed in a short time.

Dr. Hollis Godfred, president of the Drexel Institute and member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, also will serve on the board. The purpose of the subcommittee on food production of the Committee on Public Safety, according to a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Thursday by Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and a member of the subcommittee on food production.

The farmers have been reached by circulars urging them as a patriotic duty and as a matter of business to plant more corn, potatoes, beans and similar crops than in former years. Home gardeners are being reached by local committees that have already been formed in every city and large town in the Commonwealth.

From 40,000 to 60,000 children have been enrolled as home gardeners in previous years in Massachusetts as part of the extension work done by the State agricultural college. Efforts are being made this year to interest adults as well as children in home gardens. Organizations have assisted in forming local committees and have instructed the local committees how to carry on the work. It has been found in practice that the best way is to have trained supervisors to tell the amateur farmers what to do and then to see that it is done.

National action is necessary, according to Mr. Wheeler, if all possibility of food shortage is to be prevented. He called attention to the fact that Great Britain has contracted for \$175 a bushel for all the wheat raised in Canada this year. Farmers planting a larger crop than usual in this country this year do so as their own risk. If the war should stop it would probably mean a heavy financial loss to them. This fact, coupled with the scarcity of labor and the high price of fertilizer and seed, will affect the crops in this country, Mr. Wheeler believes, unless the national Government agrees to underwrite them.

These arguments do not apply to Massachusetts, as Mr. Wheeler has ascertained from dealers in fertilizer and seed who do business with farmers in this State that their business is showing a marked increase over previous years.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Tremont Temple was filled last night by members of the Boston Street Car Men's Union and their friends, who met to signalize their loyalty to the United States and to pledge their services to the Nation. Resolutions drafted by the directors pledging the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its employees to support President Wilson and Congress in the prosecution of war and the conservation of national resources were adopted.

Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated company, presented to Division 589 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, a silk United States flag. William D. Thompson, president of the division, accepted the flag.

Patriotic addresses were made by Mayor Curley, Charles F. Weed of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. E. B. Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts, Judge Michael J. Murray, Counselor James H. Vahey of the Carmen's Union, and John R. Reardon of the Carmen's general executive board.

President Dewitt largely on the condition of the United States declaring that the war would draw upon the resources of the country to a greater extent than people supposed.

Mayor Curley declared that the people of the United States would be equal to the emergency confronting them. He said the United States had always proved equal to the emergencies of the past and he had full confidence that it would be able to rise to the present occasion and perform any task awaiting it. He recalled the efforts of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and said that President Wilson is taking his place at their side.

President Brush said that the Elevated represented Boston and New England capital to the amount of \$132,000,000, that it covered 80 square miles on the Atlantic coast and carried nearly 1,000,000 passengers a day or practically the entire population of 12 cities and towns were transported by its cars. He urged the men to do their part in the events ahead and declared that he fully expected that they would do so in a manner to distinguish them.

Mr. Brush said that if any employees of the road enlist their places will be awaiting them after the war.

Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from W. D. Mahon, international president of the Carmen's Association; P. H. Jennings, president of Boston Central Labor Union, and Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier. James J. Storrow was on the platform, but did not speak.

MERCHANDISE TAILORS MEET

The merchant Tailors Exchange of Boston held its monthly meeting and dinner at Hotel Bellevue last night. Robert D. Mather of New York and Frank A. Tonis spoke. President J. W. Jackson presided.

FARMERS PLAN BIG HARVESTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Secretary of State Board of Agriculture Says More Foodstuffs Than Ever Before Will Be Raised During Present Year

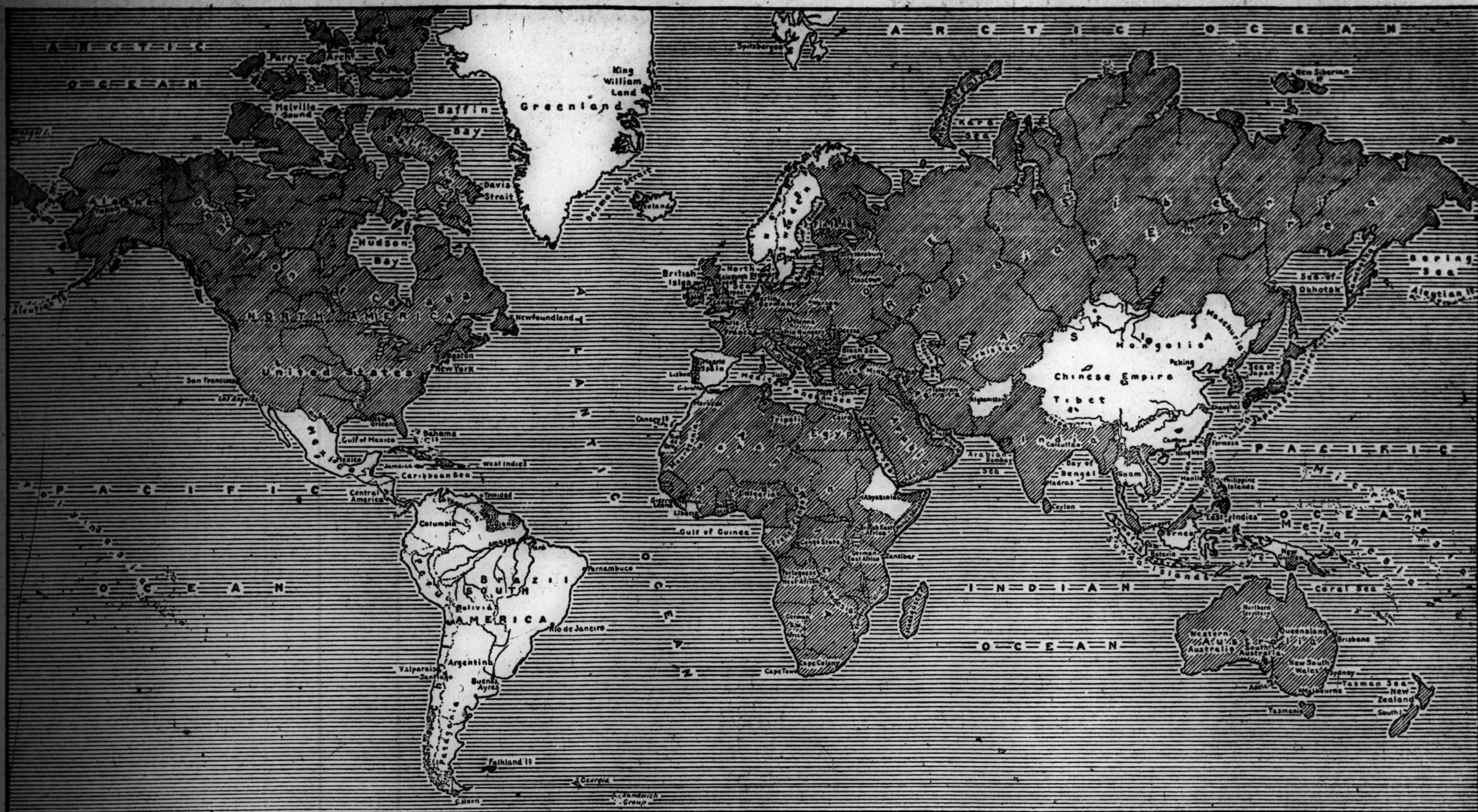
Massachusetts farmers and home gardeners will raise more foodstuffs this year than ever before because of the campaign that is being waged by the subcommittee on food production of the Committee on Public Safety, according to a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Thursday by Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and a member of the subcommittee on food production.

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Map of the world at war, showing by diagonal shading the countries now directly involved in the great conflict

ADVANTAGES OF SMALL CABINET IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, England—Speaking on the subject of national service at Norwich, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he thought the arrangements of the new Government were working well. Difficulties which might arise if men were thinking of themselves or of their particular offices, he said, did not arise in the face of a great crisis, when men were bent on serving their country to the best of their ability. The new arrangements, he believed, secured more rapid decisions. He thought it was an advantage that responsibility and authority should be concentrated in the same hands, and that a small Cabinet of five men must concentrate its whole attention on the war and take its decisions solely with a view to bearing the whole weight of the country upon bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion. He did not believe the new arrangement would do in times of peace, but, while there was war, power, he thought, must be concentrated in a few hands. He took the fact that the Coalition Government never rejected the decisions of the then War Committee as an indication that the Cabinet had even then ceased to exercise the functions proper to it in peace times. He also considered the new arrangement was justified, in that the War Committee became the Cabinet, and therefore responsibility was clearly placed upon the shoulders of those who had the real authority.

Turning to the question of national service, Mr. Chamberlain paid a warm tribute to his brother, the Director-General, and declared that if any man could discharge successfully the tremendous responsibility imposed upon him his brother was that man. If the war was to be won, Mr. Chamberlain said, they must increase their exertions and do more and more until final and absolute victory was won. He thought people would, of their own accord, redouble their efforts, if to each one of them could be brought home the knowledge which rested with the Government, and which could not be spread broadcast throughout the country.

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to speak in appreciative terms of India, and the part it had played in the war. There was no more satisfactory feature or better testimony to British rule in India, he said, than the fact that the peasantry and villagers of the Punjab gave their assistance to hunt down the men who at German instigation, had tried to stir up trouble in the Punjab. When the story of German activity in India, Afghanistan, Persia, and Arabia came to be written, Mr. Chamberlain declared, it would be an interesting one. He would not disclose it at present, but he could only say that the revelation of the activities of Germany in America, with whom she was friendly, might give some idea of her activities when friendship was not in question. He resented, he said, not for himself, but for the Government and the people in India, the aspersions which some critics were inclined to cast upon the action of India. No call had been made upon India that had not been honorably and willingly responded to.

Referring again to the question of

national service, Mr. Chamberlain said people had no right to ask others to make sacrifices if they made no sacrifices themselves. The least the people who remained at home could do was to offer their services for national work, in order to help their soldiers to win the war.

TRIBUTES PAID TO MERCHANT SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—At the annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, held recently at Liverpool, messages were read from Sir Edward Carson, Admiral Jellicoe and Lord Beresford. Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, wrote saying, "I should like to tell you of the administration of the Board of Admiralty and the Royal Navy feel for the important part the officers and men of the British mercantile marine have played, and will continue to play, in this war. If the war has taught us anything it has taught us that these two great services are the two sides of the sure shield of the British Empire, and so far as it lies in my power the debt the Empire owes to our merchant captains and merchant sailors shall not be paid in words only, but in action. If we pull together in this struggle we shall not fail, and all those who, like the members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, work for close cooperation between the two services deserve well of the

FOOD ECONOMIES URGED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLoucester, England—Speaking recently at a patriotic economy exhibition, held at Gloucester, Captain Bathurst, Assistant Food Controller, emphasized the need for a revision of the domestic habits of the country. It had, he remarked, been said recently that the war was likely to be won on the cornfields of Britain, but he thought it would be far truer to say that it would be won in the homes of the British people.

There were, he said, no large supplies of food unfortunately in the country at present, and such supplies as there were were likely to be more limited as time went on. The last lap in the race for victory, he maintained, would be by far the most difficult, and it would involve the greatest sacrifice both for the fighting men and the civil population. The Nation was now to put to the supreme test. There was nothing more dangerous at present than the power of the purse, for to use that power would be to inflict a cruel injustice on the masses of the population who were not so well circumstanced. If the poor were insufficiently fed war weariness, and possibly social unrest, might compel the loss of all that had been fought for in this terrible struggle.

Continuing, Captain Bathurst drew attention to the wastefulness of the domestic habits of Great Britain. What was thrown out at the back doors or poured down the drains, he declared, would supply the food of an army. When people were eating or refraining from eating, he said, they should think of the effect of their action on the really poor. Most important was economy of breadstuffs and of potatoes, which were unfortunately extremely scarce today throughout the world.

Captain Bathurst then went on to refer to the shortage of potatoes, which he said was greater than at any time in the last 40 years. At the present rate of consumption, he declared, there will be no potatoes available for anyone in about six weeks' time. But he continued, something can be done to render them available to those who depend most largely upon them for their maintenance by abstaining from their consumption either wholly or partially for the next three months. He appealed to those who could go without potatoes to follow that course as one dictated by the highest patriotism, and recommended as substitutes maize meal, and pearl barley.

Turning to the question of sugar, Captain Bathurst said the trouble about sugar was the inequality of its distribution. The reason of its inequality of distribution, he said, was due to the selfishness of individuals who were getting more than they were entitled to. The hoarding of this and other groceries was receiving at present the paramount attention of the Food Controller, and he was contemplating the most drastic treatment of this contemptible, unpatriotic, and cruel practice. Under the Defense of the Realm Act, Captain Bathurst said, it was possible for the Controller, not merely to examine trade books, but instances of hoarding, and he had power to enable the police to enter the houses of suspected hoarders with search warrants, and to make public

their mean and criminal selfishness.

On the question of food tickets, Captain Bathurst said that they were reluctant to introduce such an un-English system. First because he thought the patriotism of the people might be counted upon to make it unnecessary, and also because he did not think it would be a success. The food of the poor, he thought, could be adequately safeguarded in the next six months by the thoughtful buying of their food by the well-to-do.

LAW DEPARTMENT IS TRANSFERRED TO PARKMAN BUILDING

Boston's law department is to move from its large suite of rooms in the Tremont Building to here it pays \$4550 rent yearly to the Parkman Building, 38 Beacon Street, now occupied by the office force of the park and recreation department. Capt. John H. Dillon, chairman of the park department, and his clerks, are to move to the Refectory at Franklin Park.

Major Curley gave these directions yesterday afternoon to Frederick J. Kneeland, superintendent of the Public Buildings Department. He told Superintendent Kneeland to hold consultations with John A. Sullivan, chief corporation counsel for Boston, and his clerks, are to move to the Refectory at Franklin Park.

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J. Asbury Pitman, principal of the Salem Normal School, is president of the American Institute of Instruction, and Wallace M. Mason, principal of the Keene (N. H.) Normal School, is secretary. Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and Francis G. Wadsworth, agent, represent the State Board of Education in arranging for the convention.

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CONVICTS FOR FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General for the Dominion, is on a tour of all the penitentiaries in Canada, with a view to releasing a large number of prisoners during the summer to work on farms and for overseas service. Mr. Meighen is making a personal inspection of the jails and is interviewing the different wardens as to the character of prisoners under their care and to discuss with them the feasibility of the plan.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE WEEK

"Consumers League Week" will be held from April 9 to 14 in the Boston district, says an announcement from the Consumers League of Massachusetts in Boston, and all the shops releasing goods made under the regulations of the league will carry special displays. Miss Mary C. Wiggin, executive secretary of the league, who has just returned from a southern trip, says that manufacturers are using the league's label more than ever before.

ADMINISTRATORS OF SCHOOLS PLAN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the conference of Massachusetts School Administrators, formerly known as the Harvard Conference, and the annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, will be held jointly this year, from June 29 to July 3, inclusive, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

The program will open with an address on school administration by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith. Other speakers at the convention will be P. W. Horne, superintendent of schools at Houston, Tex., who will conduct a round-table discussion; and Milo B. Helligas, Commissioner of Education for Vermont, who will speak on the use of standard measures and scales in education and their value in determining the efficiency of schools. It is hoped to make July 1 educational Sunday, with a big, patriotic meeting in Tremont Temple in the afternoon and educators as speakers at the regular services in the churches.

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AUDIENCE SHOULD CENSOR FILM, SAYS FRANCIS BUSHMAN

Metro Star Declares Makers Would Regard Patrons' Demand for Worthier Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The motion-picture industry is much more likely to be reformed from without than from within, according to the view of Francis X. Bushman, leading star in the Metro organization. It is the public's duty, Mr. Bushman believes, to see to it that such demand for better pictures goes up all over the country that the manufacturers cannot afford to disregard it. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Bushman also discussed the possibilities of the film and some of the elements which are now delaying the full development of those possibilities.

"The motion picture exhibitor," he said, "keeps a close watch on his patronage. If two or three patrons complain of a picture as unworthy of their time and attention, the average exhibitor will begin to think about removing that picture from his program. The patron everywhere should not only realize his power but wield it." Let him bring his complaints to the box office. Let him keep bringing them until he sees improvement in the programs. And as more and more exhibitors refuse to buy unworthy pictures, the manufacturer will be less and less inclined to make them. The manufacturer is a business man. He will make the sort of picture he thinks will sell. He will not waste money on the film that he believes will not sell. Therein lies the secret of real, effective censorship, and the nucleus of movement which can make the picture business what it ought to be.

"We actors want better things for the pictures. We want better stories, stories with a broader vision, stories founded on something other than sensation. But we have to do what the manufacturers tell us to do. I'm acting now in an exciting serial, not because that's the sort of thing I want to act in, but because the manufacturers want the money they know it will make. Vast numbers of the public want serials. So it doesn't matter whether the actor wants them or not. I would like to play in something of far finer quality, something like our 'Romeo and Juliet,' for instance. I'd like to do 'Ben Hur.' My people did not think 'Romeo and Juliet' would make money, but it did. Films that are big and fine are the things a lot of us want to be concerned in. But the blood and thunder serials, the detective and the crime stories will last as long as there is a demand for them. Let the public which dislikes such films remember that and register its protest.

"We need better writers if we expect to get better stories. The scenario-writing business has been a fly-by-night affair. Everybody thinks he can write a good scenario. I have thousands submitted to me. Only once in a great while is there a single idea I can use. This sort of writing is a technique by itself. The good scenario writer should have had a thorough training in the studio. He should know the film public just as closely. And he should use common sense and have something like a vision of what the film can be made to become.

"My vision of that is quite broad. D. W. Griffith was at once the greatest friend and the greatest enemy of the motion picture industry. He was the greatest enemy because he set a pace which nobody else has been able to match since, and the greatest friend because he showed what the picture might be in its ultimate development. Even now the film shows us, in a brief time, the complete development of a rose. Why shouldn't it show us the development of nations and races? We have filmed most of the books. We still have a mine of material in history. Films showing various periods of history could be made instructive as well as entertaining. That is one point toward which the industry is tending.

"To hasten this movement we need better directors. You can count the good ones, in America, on your fingers. I've seen all sorts of studio chaff turned into imitation directors. The actor who loves his work must be directed by a man who knows his business thoroughly.

"I can't make my words strong enough when I say that one of the things the industry needs most emphatically is some sort of concerted action to drive out of the business those men who persist in pandering to the lower tastes of the film public. The men who make the vampire pictures and others similar to it do not deserve the respect of any of us. And let me say, too, that certain conditions in motion picture studios should be cleaned up. The worm at the heart of the motion picture rose is the man who uses the studio to suit his own personal ends and who bargains with applicants for positions as players. Such conditions permeate 80 per cent of the studios, and all men and women with the best interests of the industry at heart ought to do everything in their power to clean out those conditions.

"Just now the manufacturers are trying to lay upon the actor the responsibility for the State's plan to tax the industry. The manufacturer says he can't make much money, because of the high salaries paid to stars. The stars reply that it was the manufacturer who forced us to demand higher salaries, by bidding against each other for the services of stars from the speaking stage. And the salaries of stars are not exorbitant. For instance, the present Metro serial will probably make at least \$2,000,000. My share of that will be \$100,000, and that is not, it seems to me, at all out of proportion to what the star ought to receive.

when the serial itself depends largely upon that star.

"There are finer times ahead for the motion picture industry. It has made great advances since the first days, when it was centered in certain hands. It has broken away from many of its limitations and shown an inkling of what it can accomplish. Gradually the necktie salesmen and their ilk, who governed its early days, are either being forced out or are awakening to a realization of their responsibilities. Let the public hasten the improvement by demanding it insistently."

Mr. Bushman is one of the most popular of the motion picture stars in America. This popularity is shared by his costar, Miss Beverly Bayne. It is a fact that one day last week, when they happened to be passing through a Virginia town, the stores were closed to allow the populace to see them. There seem to be enough people interested in motion pictures. Mr. Bushman raises a point worthy of attention in implying that there are not yet enough of those people who realize the necessity of making their voices heard on behalf of better conditions throughout the industry.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAVERED BY MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Meetings of the National Union of Scottish Miners were held recently in Glasgow under the presidency of Mr. Robert Smillie. The executive at their meeting considered a notice from the Parliamentary Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, intimating that a conference would be held in London to deal with electoral reform. Mr. Smillie pointed out that the Miners Federation were going to hold a national conference to decide upon their attitude to the resolution issued by the conveners of the Labor Conference which expresses the opinion that the Parliamentary Labor Party should support the resolutions of the Speaker's Conference, provided that the enfranchisement of women were agreed upon, and that it should call for immediate legislation on the general lines of the report, so that a decision of a truly national character might be come to at the next general election.

The conference of delegates of the National Union of Scottish Miners adopted an amendment to the resolution by which the words "on the same basis as men" should be inserted after the word "women" and agreed to put forward this amendment at the conference of the Miners Federation with a view to having it submitted by the federation at the Labor Conference.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frank M. Chapman is just starting from New York City for a tour that will enable him to make a general ornithological survey of South America. His main support and backing comes from the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, of which he is curator in ornithology; but he will be aided by other learned societies also, and will make collections for them. His writings on ornithology have been both technical and popular, and the latter have given him a national reputation. Academic institutions have honored him since he became famous, but of formal education he had little. His intense interest in nature, especially in birds, early showed itself, and at the age of 23 years he had won a place on the staff of the museum which he has served steadily since 1887, when he made zoological explorations in temperate and tropical South America.

Beverly Thomas Galloway, formerly assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and now dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has been designated to serve with the Council for National Defense, as an expert adviser in mobilizing the agricultural forces of the country. He will have at his disposal the 10,000 employees, agents, and correspondents of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Dr. Galloway is a Mississippian, whose specialized education was gained in the agricultural college connected with Missouri's State University. For two years he served this institution as an assistant in the department of horticulture, and in 1887 he was called to Washington to be a pathologist in the Department of Agriculture. In due time he became director of a division, and ultimately assistant secretary. A year or two ago New York State obtained his services. Now he returns to Washington at the national call for experts.

Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., whose name is so prominently before the public in connection with the debate on Indian cotton duties, has a long and distinguished record in the service of the Government of India. He entered the Indian civil service in 1881; a few years later, in 1886, he was appointed assistant secretary to the Madras Government. In 1890 he became secretary to the Board of Revenue, and continued to fill one important post after another. From 1902 till 1905 he edited the Imperial Gazette of India. Subsequently he served on the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India, and in 1911 was appointed a British delegate to The Hague International Conference. He was, later, a member of Lord Nicholson's committee on the

Indian Army. Sir William was educated at Blackheath School, and at the University of London.

Carlos W. Munson, owner of one of the leading steamship lines engaged in the American coast trade, and a multimillionaire, has purchased 300 acres of land near Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., which is to be used for an extensive agricultural and horticultural experiment station, and to be known as the Elberfeld Reservation. It is to be at the free disposal of the Agricultural Department of Columbia University, and ultimately, no doubt, will be given to that branch of the great metropolitan university as its working laboratory. For the immediate needs of the hour it will serve in instructing residents of the island as to how to grow and conserve food supplies.

Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate of the State of New York, has been acquitted by that legislative body of charges preferred publicly by Mayor Mitchel of New York City, who asserted that Senator Wagner, as a legislator, had worked in the interests of the German Government by alleged obstruction to the swift acquisition, by the State, of land at Rockaway Point, Long Island, much needed for military purposes. The verdict of his fellow lawmakers favorable to the Senator was the result of an investigation ordered by them, under which, by contempt proceedings, the Mayor was brought to the bar of the Senate, with counsel, and called upon to prove his charge. Senator Wagner is of German race stock, but evidently long ago ceased to have anything but loyalty for the United States. He has won his present place in the Senate by service to his constituents, though he has had a long apprenticeship in Tammany Hall. By profession a lawyer, he is competent to deal with the necessary processes of lawmaking, and is able to speak forcibly on public questions. That he is now serving a second term in the Senate indicates that he is liked by his constituents. Politically he has been selected as a delegate to national conventions, and, early in the Wilson Administration, offered the postmastership of New York City, which he declined.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MODERN ART IN THE UNIVERSITY AT CHRISTIANIA

Competition for Decorations for New Hall Results in Choice of Edward Munch for the Work

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—An event has taken place in Christiania which has more than local significance. A new hall to be used on festive occasions had been built for the university and all that remained to be decided was the nature of the decorations. A competition was accordingly instituted at Christiania, and two artists entered the fray. One of them, Mr. Vigeland, produced a series of pictures based on the well-known symbols—a warrior killing the hydra-headed monster of ignorance; Minerva and the Owl, as symbols of wisdom, etc. The other competitor was the most courageous and most modern Norwegian artist, Mr. Edward Munch.

The writer of this article can well remember attending the autumn art exhibitions at Christiania in the early eighties, when pictures by Edward Munch invariably elicited merriment, while there were just a few who understood what he meant. It was many years before the public realized that he was a genius to be reckoned with, although they did not understand him. Like genius he went on totally unaffected by public opinion until the time came when the National Gallery began to acquire his pictures which now have the place of honor; and so the day arrived when he entered the competition for the decoration of the new hall.

A committee of artists representing Norway, Sweden and Denmark, were called in and unhesitatingly acclaimed Mr. Munch's work. In spite of this, the college of professors could not face the idea of the hall being invaded by such specimens of modern art, which they did not understand. It looked indeed as if the battle was lost, but his friends did not give up the fight. Money was collected privately for the completion of the largest of the canvases, and almost before they knew what had happened, the whole series of pictures had been completed and accepted, modern symbolism thus taking the place of the old well-known subjects.

On entering the hall one is faced by the rising sun as the symbol of the awakening of a Norwegian coast landscape to life. To the right and left are panels showing human beings waking up, and the two following represent figures now thoroughly awake, bathed in the most intense light and greeting the sun. Of the two biggest canvases, the one on the left represents history; an old fisherman sitting under a big oak tree imparting to a little boy the traditions of the nation. The scene is so simple and yet so mighty and natural that many people, without any special interest in art, have been so struck by it that it is only when some carping critic has pointed out to them the fisherman's green beard and bright blue patch of his smock that they have noticed those means by which the artist has achieved his results.

On the opposite side is seen a happy mother with a number of active children running about on the sea shore, and bringing to her various objects which they have found. This is perhaps the most beautiful landscape of all; the scene is laid in one of the West Norwegian fjords, with high mountains surrounding the spot, the evening sun lighting up the intensely emerald cultivated patches along the shore at the foot of the mountains, and the water, like molten metal, clinging to the coast line.

Two further panels represent men and women studying what they have found in nature. In commenting on the pictures the Christiania paper *Tidens Tegn* wrote as follows: Standing in the university festival hall and seeing the paintings as a whole—in their bright magnificence of color, where all becomes merged into festive harmony—it seems at first as if one received a more than human impression of sunshine and nature. The artist has not gone out into nature without having felt something, and he has had the ability of genius to reproduce his impressions. It is Munch's touch with nature which has 'above all made his work so Norwegian—it is Norwegian nature—Norwegian fjord, mountain and sky which radiates from wall to wall, and fills us with joy and gratitude toward this remarkable, lonely man who has given it to us.

But, perhaps he is not lonely who is able to impart such rich impressions. He has, although unseen, thousands of faithful friends. They pay him homage without knowing him, because he has, after all, given them the best. And after them new friends turn up. Generation after generation of young students will stand before Munch's paintings when they are entering on their university career and they will learn more Greek from those paintings than from many books, because in spite of their being thoroughly Norwegian and modern, they are simple and essential like Greek art.

ATLANTA PEN AND BRUSH CLUB Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Pen and Brush Club of Atlanta held its first salon on March 26. The membership of the club consists of 20 local artists who meet together once a week to sketch from the model or to work out of doors. This has been the means of drawing the artists more closely together, besides affording the advantages of friendly criticism and encouragement.



© O. Vaering, Christiania

Portrait of himself by Edward Munch

CHICAGO INSTITUTE OF ART HAS SEVEN ONE-MAN SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The seven one-man exhibitions now at the Art Institute of Chicago present more interest than any former group this season, as the wide range of subject and technique overcomes the usual tendency toward monotony in special exhibitions.

The works of Howard G. Cushing, hanging in the three most important rooms, hold attention and grip art sentiment because of their unusual combinations of line and luminous color. Three distinguished portraits hang opposite the entrance, two representing Mrs. Cushing, with her rich red hair and eastern eyes. In the central portrait Mrs. Cushing is decoratively placed in a kind of Japanese setting.

The other picture shows her as an American, in rich satin costume on a silk brocade couch.

The portrait to the right, "Miss Flora Whitney," a young miss lounging on a plush sofa, also testifies to the artist's skill.

His luscious texture of all the portraits is refreshing after witnessing many contemporary examples of neglect of texture.

Cushing's other portraits show his dexterity in characterization.

Other features of the room are great decorative panels made for homes of fashionable eastern art patrons.

The conventional mermaid group made in Rome, that attracted so much attention in San Francisco, is hung between two decorative Yosemite mountain landscape panels.

Adjoining are tall oblong panels, one group predominating in pinks, and the other in pinks and light blues.

The Persian and Eastern scenes carried throughout the original decorations and portraits allow them to hang harmoniously together.

The second room shows smaller panels,

in which are used flower and bird motifs.

In the sea panels great gold fish swim among the seaweed in the blue translucent water.

The third room contains landscapes and still life.

His subdued sunset harbor scenes and veranda pictures, with Mrs. Cushing's brilliant hair in contrast with the green veranda posts, are among his most charming things.

While Randall Davey's exhibition does not show originality, as his work reflects the influence of both Henri and Bellows, he gets effects with inspiring ease.

Davey is not much concerned about drawing.

One eye higher than the other does not trouble him, nor do hands too large for the face distract him.

It is his fondness for types of strange individuals which interests us.

He chooses unusual types of Latin poorly fed little girls and homely boys, with blue, green and rose backgrounds.

In the next room he gives a wonderful delineation of the character of Capt. Dan Stevens, the lighthouse keeper, a precise likeness done in a loose way, of a man becoming heavy in girth.

Proctor's small bronzes depict western motives with knowledge as his early residence in Colorado, and his subsequent sojourns among the Indians and ranchmen in Oregon and Washington have enabled him to reconstruct convincingly the action of western animals and characters.

No one imagines his animals are made in Boston from photographs.

They come from an experience that knows how animals run, wild horses buck, carefree cowboys retain their saddles,

young bears walk and mounted Indians turn sharp corners in mountain passes when pursued.

Proctor seems continually hampered because the medium of sculpture will not allow his animals to run in mid-air.

He is so anxious to have his buffaloes' feet off the earth that he supports the animal.

All horses do not look alike to Proctor.

His sleek American horse about 12 inches long, with a bobbed tail,

bears no resemblance to the Morgan stallion, with heavy muscles, tail and mane, while his Indian ponies and broncos are portraits unmatchable.

Proctor shows his power to depict character in "Slim" the buckaroo,

the sheriff with his aquiline nose, Gifford Pinchot, and the Indian chiefs who posed for Proctor only as a personal favor.

Strange landscapes with strong blues predominating show Davey's mental interpretation of nature.

Neither human beings nor nature interest Davey because of their beauty,

except as beauty exists in homely things, but he sees his subjects as characters to be expressed in paint.

One of the New Hope group of artists, Charles Rosen, has a large room.

Here are expressed the extremes of nature, thawing winter days, and

warm and misty summer. The yellows would become monotonous but for their exquisite quality. Rosen is best represented by his wonderful win-

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NOTES

Publicity and Its Attendant Good Results at Metropolitan—The Art of Young Romantics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The democratization of art is a main issue today. It directly concerns the museums, whose directors, however, are by no means in accord as to whether these institutions should be popular and practically helpful to the masses, or select and exclusive repositories of the classics devoted solely to the "cherishing of gifted persons."

The Metropolitan Museum of New York, and following its lead those of Toledo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and other western cities, seem to admit no question whatsoever about placing the educational foot foremost. The Metropolitan has recently installed in one of its commodious basement classrooms a really astonishing exhibition of objects, of art, luxury and plain utility made by leading manufacturing firms of New York City from designs inspired or influenced by the various collections permanently on public view in the museum.

Simultaneously, in the official magazine of the American Federation of Arts, Benjamin Ives Gilman of the Boston museum deprecates "museum publicity," particularly as applied to fine art institutions, on the ground that their primary purpose is public delectation, not public information. Their claim upon the uses of publicity, he says, is small. It is "nothing less than hideous" that art treasures should be "boomed" in the newspapers. For "fine art is essentially retiring—sweetly torments us with invitations to its inaccessible home. . . . All museums would like to have crowds of visitors—but only if they are real visitors, real see-ers of what is before them."

One who depicts "Omar Khayyam in the Potter's Shop," "A Fête Day in Old China," and other indigo-orange dreams, looks to the shining Orient and finds that "To some it is more real and vital than a land of rushing subways, jangling street cars and overpowering commercial atmosphere."

Imagination really blooms in Olive Rush's "Evening Flowers," in which exquisite canvas, she says, "I desired to convey something of the emotion I have when I see, at evening, a white flower lifting from the earth. The quiet look from a child's face often arrests me in a similar way."

One who depicts "Omar Khayyam in the Potter's Shop," "A Fête Day in Old China," and other indigo-orange dreams, looks to the shining Orient and finds that "To some it is more real and vital than a land of rushing subways, jangling street cars and overpowering commercial atmosphere."

That the Sunday crowds of industrial workers, and the daily troops of children and young students from the schools of applied design, who have been specifically attracted to the museum by a 100 per cent efficient publicity system, in which the newspaper press plays a leading part, have "seen" to some practical purpose the present exhibition demonstrates with overwhelming evidence. Arranged illustratively by Alan Gordon, a specialist in this line of modern museum work, are several hundred articles and objects, some rich and many beautiful, ranging all the way from Persian patterned scarfs and neckties to diamond tiaras, jeweled pendants and silver vases, specially designed for the great jewelry houses of Tiffany, Dreicer, Marcus and others, after motifs drawn respectively from the Egyptian, Chinese and Persian collections, a statue of Buddha, the classic Greek amphoras and the Clearwater collection of colonial silver. Glancing at random along the line, we note such significant items as: "Picture frame after those around paintings in the Altman collection," "lamp shades-motifs from Gothic tapestry, Persian manuscripts and Japanese prints," "dressing table and mirror from furniture in the Boiles collection," "inlaid console table—Hoentschel collection," "playing cards—backed with reproductions of several paintings in the museum," and, finally, the very acme of publicity, "eight reels of motion picture film—'A Visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art,'" to be released for world-wide use in the "movies."

Opportunitly displayed at the same time in the Room of Recent Accesions is a group of recently purchased textile fabrics, including brocades and velvets produced in medieval Italy under the inspiration of her finest masters and artisans, and worn as robes of state by the Doges of Venice; and other weaves from Asia Minor that reflect the court of Suleiman the Magnificent, while recording for artificers in our age the perfection attained in the art of weaving under the patronage of luxurious Oriental monarchs.

Young Romantics at Knoedler's

The unprecedented is coming to be almost an everyday occurrence, in this restless season's art activities. Who would have expected to see a full-scale exhibition of "imaginative paintings" by fledgling artists of the type fostered by Mrs. Whitney (as noted in The Christian Science Monitor's New York letter last week) at the fashionable film—"A Visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art," to be released for world-wide use in the "movies."

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ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON AND THEIR EXHIBITS

Boston Society of Etchers Holds
First Show—Modern French
Etchings—Ten Americans

When a few short weeks ago, there was first broached the question of the formation of a society of etchers in Boston, the plan was considered feasible, but one of necessarily modest beginnings. No sooner had the project been launched, however, than it became obvious that no modest beginnings were requisite. A dozen charter members were easily procured, and the list began growing in a way that surprised those who had never summed up the resources of Greater Boston in this field.

The first exhibition of prints by this Boston Society of Etchers, now open at Doll & Richards', 71 Newbury Street, until April 21, displays the work of no less than 32 workers on copper. Moreover, it is a show of real merit throughout. And, as is always the way with spontaneously successful events, one wonders why it had not all been brought about long before.

Incidentally, it is to be hoped that this new association has something to do with a growing interest in etching. While the art is one, perhaps, that appeals most to experts and "amateurs," it offers such an inexhaustible supply of enjoyment to its friends, that any sign of increasing popularity is a matter for congratulation. Recent events in other cities strengthen the impression that such a revival may be imminent.

Nice judgment has been used in staging the first show. Each exhibitor has been allowed to show but two prints. The size of the prints has also been carefully regulated, so that none overshadows another. For more omnivorous visitors an additional portfolio of prints by the members lies upon the table.

A showing of 64 different prints in 32 different styles provides a good opportunity for seeing some of the possibilities of etching, and may be approached from many viewpoints. Thus, looking for experienced workers with the needle, one finds two excellent prints by George T. Plowman, the president of the society, which reveal a sure familiarity with the medium that is half the battle in etching. Or prints by W. H. W. Bicknell, whose portraits and landscapes are so delicately sympathetic. Or, again, a younger group of workers, such as Lewis E. Smith, Sears Gallagher, Gertrude Fiske, and Phillip Little, whose individual shows have been held previously. And in comparison, one may see etching styles of past days in the prints by I. M. Gaugengiell and Edith L. Getchell.

There is another class well represented—well-known painters who have taken up etching on the side, and whose work in the medium is also well known: Frank W. Benson, William M. Paxton, Charles H. Woodbury and Gino Perera. In less familiar work, there is a long list of new exhibitors and "discoveries," many of whom, it is hoped, may now be seen regularly. There are two picturesquely renderings by Frank K. Detwiler and Ettore Caser, the latter an Italian reservist, now on his way to the front; dainty transcriptions in Margaret H. Wright's "Tour St. Jacques" and "Crayon Abbey"; Mary Abbott's two landscapes, and the stronger records by Blanche Ames in her "Singers" and Cecil T. Buller in his "Notre Dame."

More unusual are the Huisener figure etchings in wood block vein by Emily B. Waite; a decorative wood block print by John J. A. Murphy, Brangwynian in handling, but original in composition; and the colored wood block prints by Margaret Patterson. The value of the architectural eye may be seen in the descriptive work of A. H. Hepburn's "Park Street Church" and "State House Additions," the Italian rendering by Paulo Valentini, and dry points by Edward Toppanell. There are also prints by Wendell W. Chase, Frank V. Colson, Edmund H. Garrett, Frederick C. Hall, Bret M. Montague, Henry O. O'Connor, and Stanley W. Woodward. The Boston society has made a flying start.

Ten Americans

A private view was given at the St. Botolph Club yesterday afternoon of paintings by "Ten American Painters," which were reviewed in detail in the New York art letter to The Christian Science Monitor printed March 16. The outstanding work is a still life of fish, a good example of William M. Chase's consummate skill.

The visitor will perhaps find more satisfaction in Joseph DeCamp's silver point portraits than in his large matter-of-fact oils. Willard L. Metcalf is represented by several landscapes that are not worthy of his repute. "Gold and Black" appears to be an early picture by T. W. Dewing, charming in its tonality, but mannered in its accessories and uncraftsmanship in its perspective and illogical light values. Childe Hassam's most interesting things are pastels and water colors. Edward Simmons has a worth-while marine and a meaningless nude. Frank W. Benson's "Morning Flight," a muralized picture of ducks, is a well-felt, invigorating work, while his "Garden Seat" is mere formula. J. Alden Weir's "Portrait" and Robert Reid's "The Screen" are set apart by their instinctive taste, and efficient artistry. A show that is rather weak in general effect is strengthened by Albert H. Atkins' sculpture. In all that this artist does there is a glamour of Greek serenity, a slight formalizing of manner in handling profiles and draperies that indicates commendable researches in the field of the antique, without any arbitrary or unfelt imitation of elements that are without meaning today.

Modern French Etchers

In the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 454 Boylston Street, there is open this

week and next an exhibition of prints of modern French etchers. While the display is not a large one in actual numbers, it assumes more importance when one remembers the few prints that are made from each plate by French artists these days, and the consequent difficulty in assembling many of them. Etchings by Lepère, Béjot and Beurdeley make up the major proportion of the show, and there are a few by Leheurte and Brouet.

After the exhibitions of American, English and Scandinavian etchers that have been given in Boston this season, one notices at once that the modern Frenchmen give the impression of being rather ill content with etching as a medium. Remembering the delightfully deft and finished work that has marked the French school in the past, it may be advanced, of course, on quite good ground, that this marked restlessness is but an expression of Gallic vivacity. Yet with some, at least, the impression persists that there is a rather general tendency in Paris to overthrow the proper limits of *éau forte* and to merge it, rather abortively, with the field of the brush and palette.

In the present exhibit, however, this impression may be due largely to the work of Lepère. Lepère always strikes one as being nominally of an illustrative turn of mind, fond of describing, or starting out to describe, this little cluster of busy river barges or that little grouping of village houses, with now and then a touch of humor in his figures. But it is very easy to imagine that, no sooner has he laid his needle to the plate, than he becomes wholly interested in producing some brilliant effect, and immediately works up his whole composition to this ambitious end. The result is usually more interesting as an experiment than restful as a transcription or an interpretation.

But Lepère is popular with collectors and his ambitious motifs, such as his attempts to depict the full sun in "Le Chaumière à Rousseau" and in "Les Vieux Bateaux," are eagerly sought. More pleasing to the greater number, possibly, are his more restrained compositions, as "La Montée de la Cathédrale, Angers," and "L'Église de Jouy de Montier," the latter shown here in an early state.

Quite the opposite, and the exception to the rule of French élan, is the work of Eugène Béjot, whose neat renderings of French city plazas and architectural river fronts are done with all the patient minuteness that delights the beginner in print collecting, who generally wants "everything in." Yet because his work is so transcriptive and objective, Béjot is liked by all, since, no mood of the artist's standing in the way, one's own fancy can wander at will through his clean-swept streets and along his прямые улицы.

Jacques Beurdeley is more of Lepère's temperament, ever reaching out for color and continually concentrating himself with tone rather than drawing. His work is subjective, always dipped in the hue of his mood, and happiest in the twilight hours on the river, near Paris, when the clumsy freight barges, the channel piles and the ugly coal towers become dark, detail-less silhouettes in the fading light. Sometimes, as in his "Charbonnages," we find a rendering quite Japanese in its flat tones, peculiarly grained with hairlike, parallel lines. Or again, he works more solidly, but still dreamily, as in his "Galerie de l'Odéon," a dim, cloisterlike gallery, where dark book buyers bend over darker book stalls.

The Leheurte prints show the artist's characteristic method of work, resembling the technique of the brush rather than of the needle. The Brouet print is also a good example, revealing him as of the Cruikshank-Daumier-Goya school.

Mr. Voorhees' Pictures

Landscape by Clark G. Voorhees, one of the Old Lyme group of painters, are on view for two weeks at the Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street. These pictures are painted in a slightly grayed, muralized style that has an appeal of sentiment for many persons, though others might desire firmer feeling for form, more differentiation of planes. The total effect of the showing is agreeable, however. Because of its welcome use of contrasts, "Lord's Bay" is an outstanding picture, with its row of dark cedars in the foreground and its middle distance expanse of ice, thawed here and there into graceful light green patches on the white. An old-fashioned flower garden, neglected farmhouses and vistas in the Berkshires furnish conscientiously observed and sympathetic painted themes.

Fenway School Exhibit

The annual exhibition of work by pupils of the Fenway School of Illustration, open to the public through this week, easily surpasses the school's previous shows in its increased proportion of capable work. With the definite mark of salability before the students, a considerable quantity of commendable work has been done. Miss Jane Bacon and Miss Helen Bell are fulfilling the promise of their decorative paintings in last year's show, and Miss Mildred Chandler, a newcomer into prominence, exhibits positive ability. Other outstanding work has been done by A. R. Hammell, Aiden Ripley, Harold, Katherine Fiske, A. S. Cooley, Frederick C. Hall, Bret M. Montague, Henry O. O'Connor, and Stanley W. Woodward. The Boston society has made a flying start.

Arts and Crafts Show

An exhibition of graphic arts, by members of the Society of Arts and Crafts, has been opened at the society's rooms, 9 Park Street, to continue through April 14. Of special interest is M. Lamont Brown's group, which includes wood engraving work one would have thought possible only to Timothy Cole or Henry Wolf. Arthur W. Dow's interesting experiments in block prints are represented by landscapes that clearly reflect his

oil painting style. T. M. Cleland offers examples of advertising brochures that set new standards of elegance even for a luxurious product. His style fulfills a severe test in any fine of arts and crafts—it is tasteful and non-eclectic, yet is unlike any other work of its sort. Antoinette L. Clapp invades the provinces of heraldry, illumination, and illustration to lend variety to her well-executed book plates. Though her color is not always under control, Elizabeth Colwell shows some familiarity with the aim of the Japanese print. She achieves a rather ingenious compromise between the oriental and the occidental. Miss M. C. Maercklein shows stenciled fabrics, and bookplates are shown by Amy M. Sacker and Florence Swan. In the ecclesiastic display are new exhibits, including wood carvings by I. Kirchmayer and a carved and tooled brass tablet of unusual style by Joseph Stultinius, a Belgian worker who came to Boston a year ago. On view for two weeks is a special display of jewelry by Mrs. Lucretia McMurtre Bush, including three items shown at the San Francisco exposition. Tormalines and rose quartz are used with originality in two of the necklaces. In a third sapphires and pearls depend from a pearl rope! Four pearl and diamond pendants, four diamonds, are set low in a quietly chased silver ring lent by Mrs. John M. Longyear.

Boston Notes

Free talks will be given Sunday at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by William A. Bradley, who will speak on Meryon in class room A at 3:30 p.m., and by Burleigh Parkhurst, who will speak on the Barbizon painters in Gallery VIII at 4:15 p.m.

Pastel landscapes in miniature by Kate Leah Cotherin are to be shown on the third floor at Shreve, Crump & Lowe's, 147 Tremont Street, April 7 to 21, inclusive.

A characteristic painting by El Greco has been placed on view until April 11 in Gallery IV of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It represents the feast in the house of Simon, and is supposed to have come from a large altar piece in some Spanish church.

A George Fuller exhibition is in preparation at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston Street.

Twenty or more Boston painters are represented in the sixteenth annual exhibition of the New Haven Paint and Clay Club, held at the Yale School of the Fine Arts, April 1 to 22.

The Copley Society of Boston announces an exhibition of tapestries and carpets from the royal palace of the Prado, lent by His Majesty, the King of Spain, opening to the public April 26, following a private view Wednesday, April 25. Admission week days, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., will be 50 cents; Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m., 25 cents.

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Picasso and Jean Crotti. Gino Severini, of "futurist" fame, will have a fine showing. An American disciple of this school, Miss Frances Stevens, sends some of her painted machinery in motion, and a submarine cartoon on President Wilson's war policy, entitled "Torpedo Defeated by an Imaginary Hand." Impressionists, post and neo-positivists, fauves, mystics, vorticists and synchronists will mingle in light-and-lamp promiscuity. Other war "documents" include paintings made in the trenches under shell fire by Charles Duvent and others, and drawings from aerial sketches by an English artist who is a military observer in the Royal Flying Corps.

Unique amongst the sculpture features will be the actual, original stone figure of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Titanic memorial for Washington. This will be the colossus of the exhibition, dominating in material bulk at least an assemblage that unquestionably is to make good its claim to being "the biggest all-around art show ever staged in America."

DR. DAVISON ON COMPOSERS OF 19TH CENTURY

In his sixth lecture for the Lowell Institute on the history of choral music, Dr. Archibald T. Davison considered the composers of the Nineteenth Century. The lecture, delivered in Huntington Hall Thursday evening, was illustrated by selections sung by a chorus of Harvard and Radcliffe students. Commenting on the chief movement of the century, Dr. Davison said:

"It is no more possible to fix the romantic element in music than it is to state exactly the period when composers began to think of music as harmony distinct from counterpoint. Opera and instrumental writing of every sort, particularly orchestral, proved the readiest vehicle of romanticism. In the case of opera this showed itself in the choice of subjects and in the methods of orchestration. Operas were constructed on fantastic themes often dealing with the supernatural. Efforts were made to echo the sounds of nature, not in the manner of Handel's skipping frogs in 'Israel in Egypt,' or Haydn's heavy-footed beasts in 'The Creation,' that is, by imitation, but indirectly, as finely exemplified in Schumann's 'Bird as Prophet.' In these and many other ways the romanticist strove to come into contact with the listener. His music was not to be heard and appreciated as sound, merely, but as a message from one imagination to another.

"In order to avail themselves of the orchestral means of romantic speech, composers labored to enlarge the emotional qualities of individual instruments, a work already far advanced by Beethoven. In this way certain instruments alone and in combination began to display an eloquence of which they were previously thought incapable.

"That vocal music, particularly the choral part of it, should be the least susceptible to romantic influence is due not only to the fact that where there is the spoken word the function of the imagination is to a certain degree curtailed, but also because after Handel, voices in combination, treated in pure vocal style did not offer great opportunities for technical expansion. Moreover human voices are not like instruments whose quality can be altered and whose range increased by adding a valve or a key to the mechanism. The orchestra is capable of infinite variety, cap' be added to or subtracted from at will, and comprises a great number of contrasting sounds extending over a wide compass; but the human voice sounds very much the same and possesses the same capabilities age in and age out. It is not surprising, then, that we find composers in the Nineteenth Century looking on choral forms as a side issue and devoting their attention to the orchestra with its unlimited possibilities for romantic expression, and to opera, wherein the orchestra figures prominently and the solo voice is exploited in ways that the size and undramatic character of the chorus would make impossible."

After a discussion of the works and influence of Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Brahms, Sullivan and Dvorak, Dr. Davison concluded:

"The choral accomplishments of the Nineteenth Century are on the whole incidental to a greater interest displayed in opera and instrumental forms. The two significant advances lie in the impetus given to freedom of musical expression by romanticism and by the genius of individual composers, rather than through attention to choral music as an end in itself, and in the enlargement of choral technique by adding to the number of voices."

MISS NEVIN'S "PARSIFAL" TALK

In Jordan Hall Thursday afternoon, Miss Frances Nevin, with John Hermann Loud assisting, gave a lecture-recital on Wagner's "Parsifal." In her discussion, the lecturer explained how Wagner as dramatist and composer set forth the ancient legend of the Grail, taking for her chief topics the coming, the tempting and the crowning of the hero. The assisting artist played "Parsifal" excerpts, by way of illustrating the musical side of the opera.

CONTRAST" REVIVED AT CONSERVATORY

"The Contrast," comedy in five acts by Royal Tyer, first performed in Boston in 1782, revived by students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, evening of April 5, 1917, in Jordan Hall. The performance will be repeated tomorrow evening the same hall under the amateur name of the New England League of Boston. The cast: Colonel Manly Hugh Towne; General Harold Stuart; Jessamy Lee Estabrook; Jonathan Wallace Clark; Charlotte Edna Howland; Marie Mrs. Hugh Towne; Letitia Pearl Kinney; Jenny Edna Koenig; Van Rough Byron C. Clark.

esque costumes without self-consciousness.

Mr. Brown's scenery was eminently practicable in the economical way in which bookcases, pictures, and doors were painted on the flats. Exits and entrances were all by way of the wings, for rooms with three walls did not appear on the stage until Tom Robertson's time, 1870 and later. Just such scenery as that of last evening, a little less witty perhaps, will be remembered by many playgoers who attended the old Boston Museum performances. The historical atmosphere was maintained in the music, which Arthur Shepherd, of the conservatory faculty, arranged; and which was played by a band of seven conducted by Allan L. Langley. The musicians and ushers wore costumes appropriate to the period of the play. Pupils at the Normal Art School designed and made the women's costumes.

HIGHWAY BOARD CONTRACT PLAN IS PROTECTED

Eight contractors and road builders in Greater Boston registered their objections to the letting of a contract by the Massachusetts Highway Commission for the construction of a highway in the western part of the State, on a percentage basis without competition, at a hearing held by the commission yesterday.

Frederick E. Ellis of Melrose, spokesman for the objecting contractors, declared that the commission had done an injustice to the contractors who have large sums invested in their plants, in not giving them an opportunity to bid for the contract. He said that he and those for whom he spoke were ready to prove to the commission that they could have secured lower prices to the State if the contractors had been given an opportunity to bid.

William D. Sohler, chairman of the commission, said that last year the commission tried to get the contractors to do \$2,000,000 worth of road work, but the prices were all too high and only \$800,000 of construction work was done. Because of their inability to get contractors to submit bids which the commission considered fair or to make proper progress with the work, the board this year decided to make the experiment of letting several miles of highway construction on the percentage basis.

There were color, incisiveness and variety in Miss Howland's Charlotte, and a quietly effective vivacity in Miss Kinley's Letitia. Mrs. Towne showed a delicate feeling for caricature in her picture of Maria, the model young lady of contemporary fiction. Miss Koenig had a most provocative singing voice as Jenny, the maid, who makes such sport of honest Jonathan from the country, the first of the American stage Yankees, and a role played with a good deal of unctuous intelligence by Mr. Clark. Jonathan is an original piece of characterization to Tyler's credit, evidently observed at first hand, full of country tang, and comical

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOSHUA CRANE TO MEET GOULD FOR THE TITLE

Wins Right to Play Champion in Challenge Match Tomorrow Following Victory Over G. W. Wightman at Court Tennis

Joshua Crane of the Tennis and Racquet Club of this city won the right to play Jay Gould of Philadelphia, holder of the United States amateur court tennis championship, in the challenge round tomorrow, following his victory Thursday afternoon at the Tennis and Racquet Club, of Boston over G. W. Wightman of the Boston Athletic Association in the final round. Crane won the final round in a four set match that brought out some good play. The score was 6-3, 5-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Wightman's style of play puzzled Crane in the first two sets, and although he won the first set, and play was closer than the score would indicate, as several deuce games were called. During the second set Crane at one time had a good lead, but Wightman's game improved, and by playing to the side walls he succeeded in taking the set at 6-5. The last two games were won by Crane with little trouble, when he fathomed Wightman's game, and started to push the play.

Judging from the play, Crane's chances against the champion tomorrow are not very bright. Gould was at the club before the final match was played, and he played four sets with Fred Knebel, professional at the club, all of which Gould won. He gave Knebel a handicap in each set, but his play was so good that he was able to win all four with good margins. Gould should have very little trouble winning from Crane in the challenge match.

Crane's strong point in the last two games, which he won with ease, was his service. He showed a lot of variety, and a lot more force than his opponent. After he had solved Wightman's service, which was a puzzle to him at first, as it was during the first and second rounds of the tourney, which Wightman unexpectedly won, Crane made some excellent place shots, and had Wightman under control from the start of the third set. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET	
Crane	4 3 4 4 5 2 4 5 35-6
Wightman	0 5 2 1 6 3 4 2 3-26-3
SECOND SET	
Crane	2 4 4 5 2 2 1 1 2 4 1-32-3
Wightman	4 2 1 3 4 4 4 4 2 4 36-6
THIRD SET	
Crane	4 5 4 5 2 1 5 1 4-29-6
Wightman	2 3 1 4 3 4 4 1-19-2
FOURTH SET	
Crane	4 4 4 4 5 4 4-29-6
Wightman	2 1 6 3 2 2-17-1
CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES	
Final Round	
Joshua Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated G. W. Wightman, B. A. A., 6-3, 6-6, 6-2, 6-1.	

DETROIT EVENS NEW YORK SERIES

STANDING OF THE TEAMS
Won Lost PC
New York Nationals... 3 3 .500
Detroit Americans... 3 3 .500

WICHITA, Kan.—The Detroit Americans brought their anteseason series with the New York Nationals to a tie here Thursday afternoon, when they won the final game by a score of 6 to 5. The Giants came from behind, but were not quite equal to the task of overcoming a five-run lead gained by Detroit in the early innings. The tying and winning runs were on third and second base, when Zimmerman ended the game with a long fly to Heilman. Bad pitching by Schupp and errors by Herzog and Gibson accounted for Detroit's runs. Detroit made just two hits off George Smith, Columbia's pitcher last year, in the last five innings. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 6 8 2
New York 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 9 3

Batteries—Ehmke, B. Jones and Starnes; Schupp, Smith and McCarthy. Umpire—William Brennan.

HARRY HOOPER SIGNS CONTRACT

COLUMBUS, O.—The Boston Sox are scheduled to play J. B. ker's American Association Club this city today and a good game is expected. Unfavorable conditions prevented any baseball being played here Thursday, the most important happening of the day being the signing of Outfielder Harry Hooper. Hooper, who was only holdout on the team, came to terms after a conference with President H. H. Frazee.

Manager J. J. Barry will not drop any of his recruits until after the practice game with Scranton on Monday, when two Boston teams will give an exhibition contest. No game will be played Tuesday, the team arriving in New York in the morning, and resting up for the opening of the season with the New York Americans on Wednesday.

NO TRIP FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dean Howard McClellan, chairman of the committee on outdoor sports at Princeton University, announced Thursday that it had been decided to abandon the Southern training trip of the Princeton baseball team because of the war situation. The team was to have started South Thursday.

HARVARD DROPS ALL ATHLETICS BECAUSE OF WAR

Dean Briggs Issues Orders to Give Up All Intercollegiate Contests Until Further Notice

Today finds intercollegiate athletics at Harvard University at a standstill following a statement issued by Dean L. B. R. Briggs at 3:15 this morning calling off all forms of athletics at that university. The statement follows:

"Because of the declaration of war the Harvard committee on the regulation of athletic sports has decided to give up all formal intercollegiate contests until further notice."

"L. B. R. BRIGGS '75, Chairman."

Dean Briggs took this action under the power intrusted to him on March 26 by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. He has recently conferred with Professor Corwin of Yale and Dean McClellan of Princeton, who were acting in a similar capacity for their respective universities, and a joint decision to abolish intercollegiate athletics when war should be declared was reached. It is understood that they have already taken action on the matter.

F. W. Moore '93, the graduate treasurer of athletics, is this morning attending a meeting of delegates from Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale, held in New York City at the Hotel Marquette, where the entire sport problem will be settled. The following letter is to be sent today to each of the opponents of the university affected by Dean Briggs' announcement:

"Under present conditions it is almost quite impossible to carry on schedules of games planned in times of peace. Our teams are broken up; the interest of our athletes is rightly transferred to other things than athletics; and there is, as elsewhere, a general feeling that formal and important intercollegiate contests should not be played at such a time as this. It is with great regret that we cancel our games. I have little doubt that your experience and your wishes are much like ours."

"Hoping that our teams may meet when the war is over, and that the interval will not be long, I am sincerely yours,

"L. B. R. BRIGGS,
For the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports."

The Harvard varsity and freshman crew squads were formally disbanded Thursday afternoon by Coaches Haines and Beane, as it was thought unnecessary to attempt to continue the rowing in face of the outbreak of war. The boat-houses are to remain open, however, and Coach Haines will be on hand every afternoon until further notice to give individual instruction. Shells will be made up and sent out every day at 6:30 o'clock in order that those Juniors, sophomores and freshmen who can spare the time may keep up their work in preparation for possible future seasons.

The freshman manager competition, which has been running for several months, was also called off, and the managers surviving the last cut were appointed as a committee on freshman rowing, composed as follows: J. R. Clements, B. H. B. Damon, W. J. Louderback, A. L. Putnam, G. P. Reynolds and R. Tuckerman.

Two scrub crews, composed for the most part of first squad men, went out for a short row Thursday afternoon and held two short races.

ELSWORTH AND TOBEY QUALIFY FOR THE FINAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two hard-fought, three-game matches featured the play in the semifinal round of the Class B squash tennis club championship tournament, at the Princeton Club, Thursday. The survivors for the final round are Edward Ellsworth, Jr., and Harold Tobe, who will come together in the decisive match next Monday afternoon.

Tobey eliminated H. R. Mixsell by a score of 15-11, 12-15, 15-11. It was a hard contest from the outset, with Tobey playing a fast game and puzzling his rival to a great extent with his change of pace. Mixsell showed unusually good form, featuring his work with brilliant "gets," but he failed to hold his opponent at critical moments.

Ellsworth had rather an easy time downing Robert Piel Jr. by a score of 15-13, 8-15, 15-1. Piel put up an unusually strong defense during the first two games, but he weakened badly in the third, allowing Ellsworth to count his aces in quick succession.

HARVARD ELECTS PERCY CAPTAIN

G. A. Percy '18, rover on the Harvard varsity hockey team of 1916 and 1917, was yesterday declared elected captain of the Crimson varsity for the season of 1917-18. Percy prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was also an outfielder on the Harvard varsity baseball team of 1916.

BRANCH RICKEY IS PRESIDENT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Branch Rickey will be the official president of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club after 6 o'clock tomorrow night. The court allowed a permanent injunction without hearing evidence Thursday.

NIEHOFF SIGNS CONTRACT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Second Baseman Bert Niehoff, the last of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club holdouts, signed a contract Thursday. It is understood his salary demand was met.

COACH SCHULTE SAYS SIMPSON IS BEST ATHLETE

Three Matches Are Scheduled for Today in Poggenburg Memorial Cup Competition

University of Missouri Star Track Captain Claimed to Be Greatest All-Round Man Now Competing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—R. L. Simpson '17, captain of the 1917 track team at the University of Missouri, is now the world's greatest competing athlete, in the opinion of H. F. Schulte, his coach. Captain Simpson recently succeeded in establishing his eleventh world's record when he set a new mark of 7s. in the 60-yard low hurdles in Louisville, Ky. Coach Schulte bases his opinion not alone on these records, but because he shows promise of making world's records in the jumps and running events as well as hurdles.

Captain Simpson, according to Coach Schulte, is now in a class with, or rather, has passed the class of J. J. Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York. He has broken his personal record in the 60-yard low hurdles, and is second in the 100-yard low hurdles, and is third in the 200-yard low hurdles, and is fourth in the 400-yard low hurdles, and is fifth in the 800-yard low hurdles, and is sixth in the 1000-yard low hurdles, and is seventh in the 1200-yard low hurdles, and is eighth in the 1500-yard low hurdles, and is ninth in the 1700-yard low hurdles, and is tenth in the 2000-yard low hurdles, and is eleventh in the 2200-yard low hurdles, and is twelfth in the 2400-yard low hurdles, and is thirteenth in the 2600-yard low hurdles, and is fourteenth in the 2800-yard low hurdles, and is fifteenth in the 3000-yard low hurdles, and is sixteenth in the 3200-yard low hurdles, and is seventeenth in the 3400-yard low hurdles, and is eighteenth in the 3600-yard low hurdles, and is nineteenth in the 3800-yard low hurdles, and is twentieth in the 4000-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-first in the 4200-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-second in the 4400-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-third in the 4600-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-fourth in the 4800-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-fifth in the 5000-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-sixth in the 5200-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-seventh in the 5400-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-eighth in the 5600-yard low hurdles, and is twenty-ninth in the 5800-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 6000-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 6200-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 6400-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 6600-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 6800-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 7000-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 7200-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 7400-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 7600-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 7800-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 8000-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 8200-yard low hurdles, and is thirtieth in the 8400-yard low hurdles, and is 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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RAILWAYS ARE EXPERIENCING LOWER PROFITS

Gross and Net Earnings Items of Prominent Companies in February Display Decreases Compared with a Year Ago

Earnings of the prominent railroad companies for February do not make a very flattering showing as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Decreases in gross and net are now generally the rule, whereas in February, 1916, substantial gains in both departments were recorded. The record of big increases in gross and net of many months of last year have passed, for the present at least. In many instances the February statements show that net is decreasing faster than it was increasing a year ago.

The Union Pacific, Pennsylvania and New York Central included in their operating expenses for February the additional wages accruing under the Adamson act for both January and February.

The extent of the decline in gross and net earnings during February of a number of representative railroads that have already issued their reports for that month, as given below, shows the need of drastic economy in the operating department:

	Gross	Net	Decrease	Decrease
Atchison	\$947,464	\$24,206		
At & C Line	442,000	218,000		
B. & P.	81,000	110,666		
Balt. & Ohio	340,479	112,448		
Boston & Maine	21,136	670,535		
Boston & Albany	132,000	303,487		
Big Four	320,000	377,000		
C. & St. Louis	100,000	34,113		
C. & St. Louis	83,000	172,000		
Colorado & S.	87,884	31,744		
Canadian Pacific	283,446	308,294		
Ch. N. W.	335,546	1,075,000		
D. & H.	362,559	623,286		
D. & R. G.	6,637	211,425		
Illinois Central	358,139	178,377		
K. C. Southern	185,000	655,887		
L. & N.	45,041	93,547		
M. & T.	425,000	73,000		
Michigan Central	100,000	1,141,000		
Maine Central	43,768	122,704		
N. C. St. L.	66,285	14,000		
Norfolk & Western	61,000	73,365		
Northern Pacific	165,605	49,953		
New Haven	77,613	1,000		
New York, N. Y. & W.	1,588,000	474,300		
New York Central	348,000	3,481,000		
N. Y. C. & St. L.	31,845	211,088		
Omaha	215,556	288,234		
Penn. lines east	39,016	2,842,569		
Reading	221,000	514,382		
Southern Pacific	2,264,172	1,151,000		
St. Louis	188,000	150,829		
Seaboard Air Line	260,000	15,447		
S. L. & S. F.	400,000	86,517		
Soo Line	335,000	296,661		
Texas & Pacific	91,775	8,111		
Union Pacific	425,815	1,197,483		
Wabash	115,660	173,392		
W. Maryland	174,946	29,569		

Increase. The Pennsylvania lines west, New York Central, Boston & Albany, Michigan Central, Big Four, Boston & Maine and New York, Ontario & Western in February reported a deficit after charges, compared with a surplus after charges in the corresponding month of last year. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, New Haven and New York, Chicago & St. Louis reported deficits after charges in both February, 1917, and 1916.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Schooners Ralph Brown 448,000 pounds, Valerie 25,700, Josephine De Costa 28,400, Gertrude De Costa 14,200, Edith Silveira 8200, Elsie G. Silva 6300, Ethel B. Penny 11,500, and Flavilla 6200. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.75@8, steak cod \$8.25@10.75, market cod \$5.00, pollock \$7.25@9.75, large hake \$1.50, small hake \$8, and cusk \$6@8.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were confined to gill netters with about 52,700 pounds. The schooner Squanto sailed south mackerel setting late Thursday afternoon, under command of Capt. A. Malloch, the first vessel to sail this season. The Squanto sailed while the strikers were conferring as to whether they would allow it to sail or not, and as a result, they say the strike will now be enforced more rigidly than ever.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Clearing tonight; fair and colder tomorrow; high easterly winds shifting to west and northwest.

For Southern New England: Rain, followed by clearing tonight; Saturday fair with somewhat lower temperature.

For Northern New England: Probably rain tonight and Saturday morning, followed by clearing and colder Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 38.10 a. m. 40

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LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

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Prince George Hotel
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28th Street
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Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled
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One block from Elevated and Subway stations.
Room and bath \$2 and up; two
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Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.

Grand Foyer for Ladies and
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300 outside rooms with baths, best residential section.
Within easy walk of the leading shops and all Railroads.
Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50 European Plan from \$1.50

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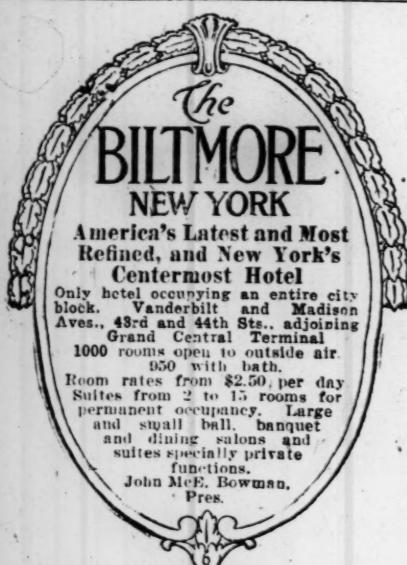
In the Center of New York
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From the northern paths—
up to the mighty Northern Alaska.
There the snow-capped mountains
peaks rise in majestic grandeur
from fair fields of flowers. Nature
unveils her primal beauty and
is brought to your very feet when you

Travel Over the
Grand Trunk Pacific

Each hour brings a new variety of
scenic beauty enhanced by perfect
traveling conditions and equipment.
Through the grandeur of the
Canadian Rockies at their best and
thru the plains and mountains through
the great water of the Pacific
coast to all Alaskan points.

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Excels in equipment, cuisine and service.

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For one... \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 or \$3.50 per day
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EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

BY OTHER EDITORS

Gardening and Barter

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—The high price of staple vegetables has very properly stimulated the industry of city gardening, and hundreds upon hundreds of yards, heretofore either devoted to ornament or altogether neglected, will be laid under contribution in the interest of the food supply. Amateur city gardening has passed the facetious stage, and will this year be a sober reality. Recognizing the importance of system in bringing about efficiency, would-be gardeners are for the moment marking time, in order to start rightly and avoid useless waste of energy. It is a lamentable truth that the average city dweller knows little about practical gardening for substantial results. Realizing this, a number of Fourteenth Ward residents contemplate organizing a small community gardening club for mutual knowledge and benefit. It is proposed to hark back to the good old fashion of bartering of commodities, which prevailed before the rise of the ubiquitous middleman, who is sometimes charged with exacting toll from both the consumer and the producer.

As to the Tariff Commission

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—It appears that a majority of the members of the new Tariff Commission are opposed to a high protective tariff. Therefore high tariff Republican Senators meditate a fight against confirmation. We cannot but regret that this issue has been raised, whether by the action of the President or the purposes of the Senate. Exercising their functions in honest fashion, it should be the business of the members of the commission to determine certain vital matters of fact, such as the cost of manufacture abroad and the cost of manufacture at home. The commissioners might all be ultra-protectionists in their personal capacities or they might all favor a tariff for revenue only. That should not influence their findings any more than would the fact that they were all tall men or all short men. If the tariff is to be taken out of politics, the transition can be accomplished only through the ascertainment of fundamental truths in relation to the processes of commerce and industry. If a man were otherwise qualified for the discharge of this necessary work, we should not care what his personal views on tariff problems might be. We should simply ask: Is he honest and capable? We should concern ourselves about nothing else.

The Spread of Prohibition

BUFFALO EXPRESS—The liquor trade is scared stiff by the spread of prohibition. The prohibitionists are not so confident on their side. We quote from a statement by O. S. Bishop of Utica, New York State chairman of the party: "We are reminded of the conditions some 50 years ago, when nearly one-half of the country went dry and war came and this issue was overshadowed—as it is in danger of being today. There was a reaction, and the last state of this country was worse than the first. We realize that today conditions are somewhat different in that big business and other agencies are awake to the evils of the liquor traffic and to its economic waste. Therefore, we fear less the return to the wet condition than we do that prohibition will be secured without the enthronement of a political party in sympathy with the law to insure its permanency and effectiveness. Sixty-one years have passed from the enactment of the Maine law to the present time—and mankind is still only imperfectly sober."

PETROL SUBSTITUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The restrictions which have been imposed on the use of petrol have led to a considerable increase in the consumption of petrol substitutes. The importation of these substitutes requires the use of tonnage which it is considered is absolutely necessary to economize. The petrol control committee have therefore been compelled to take measures for the limitation of the consumption of petrol substitutes used in motor vehicles, and the attention of all owners and users of motor vehicles has been called to the following order, which is being issued to all licensed dealers in motor spirit, and will have effect as from March 10, 1917:

The sales of all substitutes for petrol which are sold for use in motor

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L. C. Prior, Managing Director

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A residential hotel of excellence, most conveniently located and accessible to all parts of the city. Very attractive rates for transients.
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Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

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Hotel Tuilleries
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Private Suites, two to six rooms.

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In the residential Back Bay, within easy walking distance of business and historical centers and near leading churches.

Several desirable suites of from two to five rooms available. Especially attractive rates for season or yearly occupancy.

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European plan: 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bath-room. Single room \$1 per day. Large rooms, with parlor, for two, \$1 per day, each first-class. Every room from first to first-class restaurant. Moderate prices. 1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated booklet sent free upon request.

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A perfectly appointed house. Every amuse-

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vehicles must be entered on the motor spirit license held by the purchaser.

COMPENSATION was appointed apartment of 8 rooms in good location, suit, fully furnished, to Oct. 1st. Write or call by appointment only. E. W. WELD, 4 W. 93d st., N. Y. City. Tel. River 61.

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WANTED—Young man occupying two-

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ROOMS TO LET

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Stricter

regulations of the Sunday closing law, aim chiefly at the liquor stores, which must remain closed all day Sunday throughout this country. Bakeries, grocery stores and one or two other types of shops may remain open until noon, providing that no one but

the employers work on that day.

ARGENTINA SUNDAY CLOSING

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Stricter

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the employers work on that day.

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YOUNG man desires good room, centrally located in Manhattan, with private family: please address Apartment 41, 871

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Fruits, Vegetables and
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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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Cold Storage—2% Valuation

Furs Bought, Sold and Exchanged

FURS RE PAIRED ALTERED AND DYED

At Summer Prices

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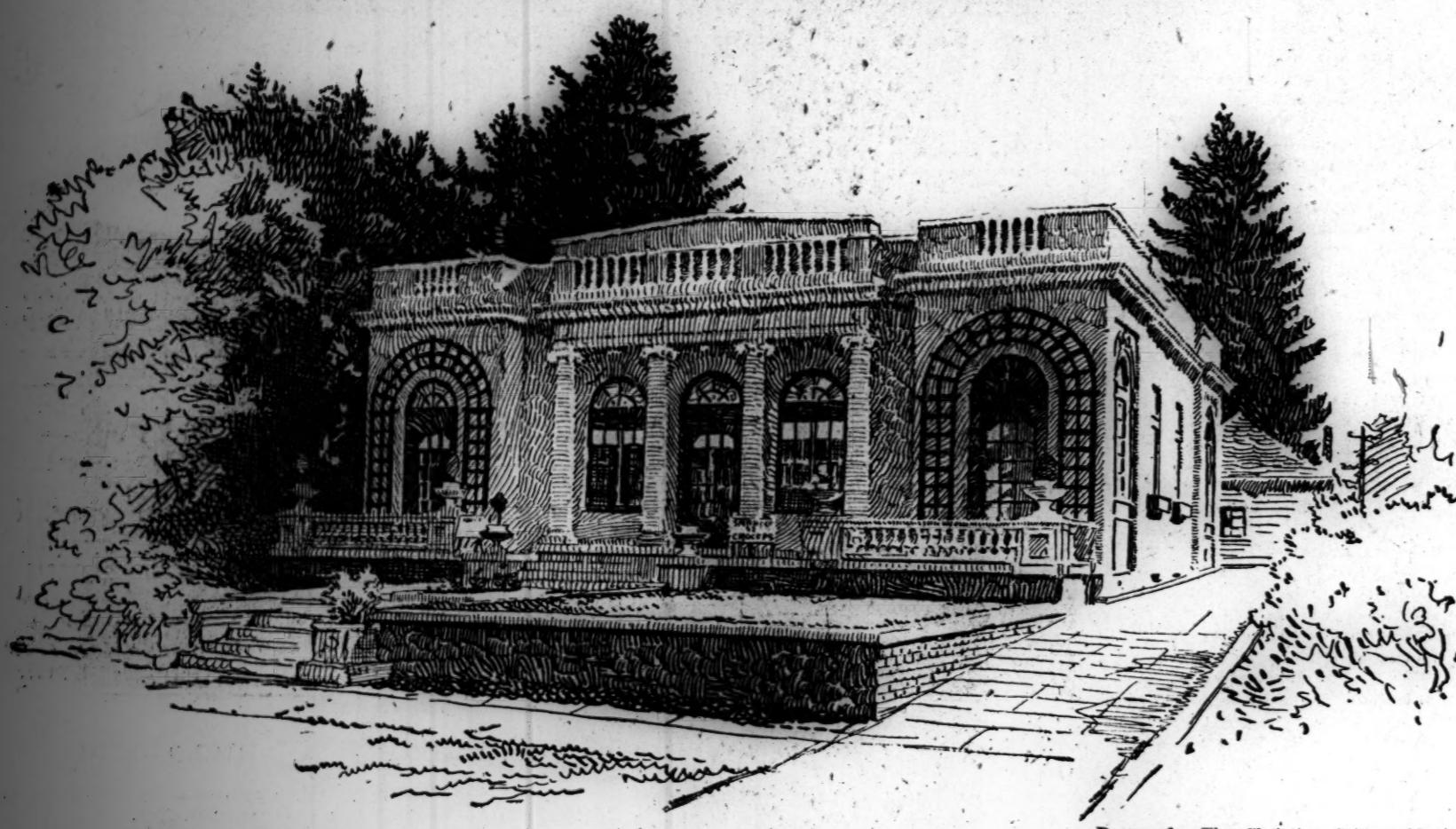
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Unusual Grocery Store at Portland, Oregon



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Portland, Oregon, there is an artistic residence grocery store, one of the most original in the country. It is in the center of an exclusive residence district, known as Irvington. Twenty-five years ago, when first plotted, a clause was inserted in each purchase contract forbidding the starting of any business or manufac-

turing establishment on the property for 25 years.

When, about a year ago, a grocery man announced his intention of opening a store, there was much opposition on the part of those living near. However, the neighborhood is well satisfied with the store, which is in appearance much like a private resi-

dence, with only two modest signs in front on movable stands, and with cement walks and flowers on the edges of the front walk.

The interior of the store is like a large reception room, with a table and pads of paper for the receipt of telephone orders. All packing is done in a rear room, and oil and other

staple articles are kept in the basement. Groceries are displayed from stands and small counters. An open fireplace greets the stranger cheerfully, and the proprietor and clerks address almost all their customers by name as they enter the door.

"There is no opposition to us on account of the store being located in Irvington," said the owner. "We have made many friends since opening on last October first. Some people say that the store looks like a library. It surely does not look much like a grocery store from the outside."

The public-spirited proprietor of this unusual shop has certainly set an example which all women who have the welfare of their town at heart would do well to imitate in their work of public improvement.

A Useful Table of Measures

A useful piece of kitchen furniture is a table of measures, hung in plain sight of the cook, for it is of value alike to the amateur and the professional. Such a table is found in a small volume by Caroline Reed Wadham, entitled "Simple Directions to the Cook." This volume is one of a series of six, destined to outline the duties of the various helpers in a family, in such a manner as to organize and simplify the work of the household. The directions for the cook are simple and to the point. They include the duties that belong to her particularly, also recipes, hints for saving time and motions, and much helpful information.

The table of measures is one of the most valuable aids to the cook, especially to the inexperienced one. It reads as follows:

2 pints equal a quart.
4 quarts equal a gallon.
8 quarts equal a peck.

A cup means a measuring cup full to the brim.
4 teaspoons of liquid equal 1 teaspoon.

4 teaspoons of liquid equal 1 tablespoonful.

4 tablespoons of liquid equal 1/4 cup.

16 tablespoons of liquid equal 1 cup.

3 teaspoons of dry material equal 1 tablespoonful.

16 level tablespoons of dry material equal 1 cup.

8 heaping tablespoons dry material equal 1 cup.

2 cups or 4 gills equal 1 pint.

4 cups of liquid equal 1 pound.

4 cups of flour equal 1 pound or 1 quart.

2 cups of solid butter equal 1 pound.

Butter size of an egg equals 2 ounces or 1/4 cupful.

1 heaping tablespoonful of butter equals 2 ounces or 1/4 cupful.

1 cup of butter equals 1/2 pound.

1 heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals 1 ounce.

2 cups of granulated sugar equal 1 pound.

2 1/2 cups of powdered sugar equal 1 pound.

3 cups of meal equal 1 pound.

1 pint of milk or water equals 1 pound.

16 ounces equal 1 pound.

Another table of real value to the inexperienced cook gives the time required for the cooking of various vegetables.

"Green vegetables should be thoroughly washed and then put in water that is just beginning to boil," writes Mrs. Wadham. "Salt should not be added until nearly done. No timetable for boiling vegetables is exact, as the time required will vary, depending upon the freshness of the vegetables. Vegetables just taken from the garden require much less time to boil than vegetables which have been long in the market." Here is the table:

Asparagus 25 minutes or more.

Beets 30 minutes or more.

Brussels sprouts 15 minutes or more.

Cabbage 25 minutes or more.

Canned tomatoes 10 minutes or more.

Carrots 30 minutes or more.

Cauliflower 20 minutes or more.

Celery 25 minutes or more.

Fresh tomatoes 20 minutes or more.

Green corn on cob 25 minutes or more.

Green peas 25 minutes or more.

Lima beans 30 minutes or more.

Macaroni 20 minutes or more.

Onions 30 minutes or more.

Oyster plant 45 minutes or more.

Parsnips 30 minutes or more.

Potatoes, old and new, 30 minutes.

Rice 20 minutes or more.

Rice (dark) 3 hours.

Shell beans 30 minutes or more.

Starting Early Vegetables in the House

Home gardeners who do not own a hothed and who cannot readily buy young plants can get much earlier crops of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, eggplant and lettuce, if they will start the seed for their early gardens in seed boxes in the house. Early potatoes sometimes are forced in the same way. Seeds so planted germinate and are ready for transplanting by the time it is safe to sow the same kind of seed in the open ground. When the soil is dry enough to work, therefore, the home gardener starts his early garden with seedlings well above the surface. Transplanting, seems to help such plants develop a strong root system. Garden enthusiasts should get a good deal of pleasure from this kind of preliminary indoor gardening. They also can use boxes to hasten the blooming period of many sorts of flowers which stand trans-

plants. Any sort of wooden box, filled with good soil, answers the purpose. The following directions for making seed boxes and handling the plants have been prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, for the guidance of the canning and gardening clubs in the North and West.

Seeds of early tomatoes and

cabbages, as well as cauliflower and pepper, should be planted in a seed box in the house at once. The seed box should be 3 to 4 inches deep, 12 to 14 inches wide, and 20 to 24 inches long. A layer of about 1 inch of gravel or

"Women really know more about land than they realize," said Miss Mary Campbell, a real estate agent of Chicago. "Where the railway goes, the industries will demand land. Where there is an industry started people are going to want homes, and this means more land. The real estate agent keeps his ear close to the ground, and follows, yes, often precedes, these movements, selling to the man or woman looking for a good investment. This, a woman can do as well as a man, if she learns the business game sufficiently to watch the city legislative department, notice when improvements are going into certain sections, and becomes familiar with the laws that govern land values.

"I enjoy every side of my work.

I came to it from teaching, as I wanted

more variety and outdoor life.

My home was in a small town in South

Dakota, where I had always been interested in land, as many women naturally are.

I answered an advertisement in a Chicago Sunday paper, came to the city and began work with one of the largest firms here. The first day they took me down to their large subdivision which they were opening up.

In a short time I realized that this was not a fake proposition, that where their property was located any person would be making a good investment to buy. Convinced of this, I got the talking points and was told to go to it.

"I admit I felt forebodings about the first day's work. I began, however, in a field with which I was familiar, among teachers. My sister gave me an introduction. I opened up my plan, a sort of blue print of the property, and told my story simply, yet with the honest enthusiasm for the investment which I felt. The next Sunday I took the customer down to see the property, and two others came and bought lots. From this beginning, each customer telling me of friends who might be interested, I started out in the real estate business. I had discouragements, but always one can overcome these, if one has confidence in what one is offering. There is much to learn in the work about business conditions, restrictions on property and laws which govern the rise and fall of property values. These become your talking points. A good real estate agent never buys where he does not feel sure that business is to follow, and the section is to become valuable. Then he has no regrets from his work. He should know all these points, be-

cause he takes risks for others. Land is not a luxury, but a necessity, and one can always work from that basis.

"The characteristics of patience, perseverance and courage make women good real estate sellers. They are usually conscientious, and are the natural buyers and sellers of homes.

In this business, women are on an equality with men. They get the same commission as men, and, in my large firm, I am told that women make the best agents. The selling is irregular, but sure, for there are some seasons when the customers pour in. There are large profits to be gained by patience and perseverance. One never needs to urge one to buy. There are too many ready to be convinced of the value of what you have to offer.

"One needs to be a good appraiser of what makes land valuable, of industrial prospects, in order to satisfy one's customers. One miscalculation costs too much in custom. Every day holds a new experience, and the study of land is a constant source of interest and instruction. The more one studies, the better will be his chances of success.

"One meets such interesting people all the time, and in this work one has to associate more closely with one's customers, in order to become acquainted with them. I always try to keep appointments, making a number in the same locality, to save time.

There is much demand on one's patience, for people never seem to realize that they have any obligations in keeping an appointment with an agent, any more than they do with a modiste or a hairdresser. But there are many other things to offset these trials. One gets out of doors, great deal, has his time pretty much under his own control, sees many sides of existence, and becomes well acquainted with human nature. For in her daily work one meets a great variety of types. Sometimes I follow up for weeks one prospect, being put off from time to time by him. This should only what one's appetite to win out, for such persons are often our best prospects in the end.

"The better one's education is, of course, usually speaking, the better are one's chances. In this work, you need every bit of knowledge you can acquire, to meet the situations that constantly arise in dealing with people. I always try to get some introduction, if possible, to my

prospects, although I have sometimes gone to the telephone book and looked up names. There is an art to be acquired in selecting prospects. One learns intuitively whom to select, after a while. What is learned in the work, is all such useful knowledge, that one can never get into a rut.

"I feel that there is a splendid opening for women in this business, and many are availing themselves of the opportunity offered. One thing is essential in this work, and that is tact in meeting people. This comes from an understanding of human nature and a broad love. These are absolutely essential qualities to success in any form of business, but even more so in real estate, so it seems to me. One needs to be buoyant and hopeful, and never to appear to be in a hurry or inconvenienced by anything. This patience makes people ashamed of their own shortcomings, and often wins a case."

Bubble and Squeak

(From an English Recipe)
Ingredients—Thin slices of cold roast or boiled beef, cold mashed potatoes, cold greens of any kind, 1 onion shredded, butter or dripping, salt and pepper, vinegar, if liked.

Method—Melt a little butter or fat in a frying pan, put in the meat, sauté quickly until lightly browned on both sides, then remove and keep hot. Put in the onion, sauté until brown, add the potatoes and greens and season to taste. Stir until thoroughly hot, then add a little vinegar, if liked, and turn on to a hot dish. Place the slices of meat on the top and serve. Time required, about 20 minutes.

Greasing the Saucépan

If you grease the saucépan with butter before cooking rice, the rice will not stick all over the bottom and sides. says that one housekeeper. Another adds that, if you rub butter around the top of the kettle or saucépan in which you are cooking fudge or other kinds of candy, the mixture will not boil over. Another offers the information that, if one greases the saucépan in which milk, custards and salad dressings are to be cooked, they will neither stick, scorch nor become discolored.

A Taste As Good as This

shouldn't be limited to chicken and turkey dressing. You know that delicious flavor of home-made turkey stuffing savory with seasoning. Why not have that taste today in your sandwiches, in your soup, in your steak or roast or salad. Order a shaker of NOSCO Poultry Seasoning today and use it in your dinner.

There are hundreds of dishes that acquire an excellent flavor when you add a dash of NOSCO Poultry Seasoning. It is the complete seasoning and requires no additions, not even salt and pepper.

There are four genuine NOSCO seasonings: ONION, CELERY, GARLIC, POULTRY.

Order from your grocer today. If he doesn't carry NOSCO, send 15c for a bottle for full size, 10c for 1/2 size, or 25c for domestic size with patented pouring spout.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Law of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL in his epistle to the Romans wrote that "the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." In doing so he explicitly stated that there apparently is a consciousness, named by him "the carnal mind," which is alienated from the law of God. And what is the carnal mind spoken of by the apostle? It is that which Christian Science refers to as mortal mind, the material sense of things as distinguished from the spiritual conception of real being or reality.

To understand what God's law is, it is necessary first of all to have some idea as to God Himself, for obviously His law must embody the conscious will of the lawgiver. Now Christian Science declares that God is infinite Mind, and that Mind is expressed in the universe of idea. The expression of Himself is complete, perfect, infinite; and it is sustained, regulated, ordered or governed by spiritual law, that is by the law of God. The government of all God's ideas by spiritual law goes on continuously. Thus man, spiritual man who is the idea of God, does not exist apart from God, the divine Principle of his being, but is now, and will forever be, upheld by the law of God, which sustains with absolute certainty the intimate relationship. Christian Science thus affirms

the truth about God and His relationship with His creation. It holds to the fact that God is perfect, that His creation is perfect, and that this creation is governed by perfect spiritual law. But, some one may urge, if what has been said is true how are the phenomena of human experience to be accounted for? Is not matter subject to material law? Are not the movements of what are called material bodies, are not their activities controlled by such as the "law of gravitation" or the "laws of chemical action"? Such questions are inevitable. They are the expression of the desire to know which animates every sincere and honest inquirer after Truth. They cannot be swept aside; and Christian Science does not treat them thus, but answers them satisfactorily, completely.

If anyone were asked: What is the test of perfection, the test of perfect action, what would be the reply? The answer would be: Perfect action is that which produces perfect effect, an altogether harmonious result. And if it were further asked: What alone can insure perfect effect or a harmonious result? the answer must surely be: Perfect law alone can insure a perfectly constant effect or a harmonious result. That is just what Christian Science says; it teaches that perfect law is the law of God. Now, can it be

said that the so-called material laws with which mortals seem to themselves to be familiar produce constant harmonious effects? Turn where one may, physical nature is beheld "red in tooth and claw." The belief that matter sustains life, that material law regulates life and even decides whether it will exist or not, forces the so-called animal creation to live as predators, slaying each other to obtain the nutriment considered necessary for their continued existence. Where is the harmony in that? It is one long round of treacherous strife. There is no just government of perfect law in it; if perfect law be that which produces harmony and harmony alone. But misrule characterizes the whole of so-called material existence; injustice pervades it. Mrs. Eddy, on page 391 of Science and Health, says: "Justice is the moral signification of law. Injustice declares the absence of law." That is a precise summing up of the position. Wherever there is a sense of injustice there is the belief in the absence of law; wherever there is an appreciation of God's law there is the assurance of justice.

Christian Science goes much further than a mere analysis of human consciousness; it states the absolute truth about all things. It seeks not the favor of the carnal mind; it reveals God or Truth to the world, that

but they carry with them the innumerable family to which they have been born, and an accumulation of balderdash besides. Since 1803, when Chateaubriand had this new vision of the Roman Campagna and was moved as no one else had ever been known to be . . . not even Corinne has been able to or has dared to see the Appian Way in any other light. Before his day, Chateaubriand notes with some vanity in his Memoirs, all the world looked upon the Roman fields with the eye of a man or a farmer. I, too, going to Frascati, first saw them with such an eye, and the first literary recollection that came to me was that of the Périgordian nobleman. Who will win today? I trust it may be

the one nor the other. Not that I flatter myself that I shall create a new point of view, first because I believe that there are but two to take: that of proprietor or poet. But I want to look at it alone and with sincerity." This he proceeds to do, and then, out upon the Campagna questions: "Why have these bare fields . . . never been re-peopled? In her earliest days Rome was an agricultural village which is typified in history by Cincinnatus; and she was nourished by the crops harvested on the Campagna before the days of wheat from Africa and the flocks fed upon the Mantuan and Umbrian plains. Then came days when the Campagna was ravaged by enemies, and when, at length, she tired of that, she demanded of the Senate, and, later, of Caesar, the bread which never ripened. The hordes that threw themselves against Rome camped upon these abandoned lands. Times changed again. Grass grew here once more and the lords of the pontifical realm praised the pasturage of the Campagna; yet that, too, passed and again the land was in danger of depopulation from the same causes. In the times of the popes, as in that of the emperors, Rome begged her bread. She works today, but has she lost the courage to push the plow? See her seated here in this vast meadow of sparse rank grass like that which grows above the cliffs of northern seas, upon the dunes of the Channel. . . . The Campagna has not changed; the undulating grass upon the undulating soil, both scatty, the soil unrefined, the grass lacking the strength to grow; and not a roof, not a flock, not a man. Is the new-born city and country going to ignore the ancient soil where Tarquinius made his bulls kneel, where the flocks used to skip and jump, upon which Horace used to look tenderly from the height of his litter on his way to the Tiber, rejoicing in the generous bloom?"

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917

EDITORIALS

War

TODAY, for the first time in its history, the United States enters a European war. That war is the greatest war that the world has ever seen, involving, as it does, the greater part of the habitable world. The wars of Napoleon, vast as they were, and including the little Scandinavian countries, now almost the only countries at peace, fell short in their immensity of the terrific struggle of today. In their day, too, war had not become the immense industry it now has, employing more men, even, in the workshop and in transport than the millions in the field. Napoleon's grand armies, indeed, would have been scarcely more than an army corps of today. The army of today, like the business corporation of today, is a great working machine for effecting a tremendous purpose. All the old spectacular effect of the battlefield is gone, gorgeously dressed regiments can no longer advance, armed with old-fashioned muskets, to within a few yards of each other, whilst the officers exchange compliments, and bow and beseech the other side to fire first. Nor, any longer, do fleets fight in the old line of battle, filing slowly past one another, firing all down the line, and then laboriously tacking to come back and repeat the effort. War today has become largely an affair of moles, where men struggle in the slush of the trenches, more after the manner of the French at the famous siege of Namur, when Vauban bet that he would take the great fortress within a certain number of days, and only lost by a few bare hours, than like the gorgeous spectacles which were seen at Fontenoy or Waterloo. The grimness of war, in short, has overwhelmed its picturesqueness, and this is largely because men's views of war have changed. To the French aristocracy of the old régime a battlefield was the most delightful and exciting of experiences, more delightful and exciting even than the hunting parties in Fontainebleau or the card tables in the Galerie de Glace. Even the English, who took life much more seriously, were perfectly happy when it came to war. And so the world fought in and out of the centuries, and though it has become very much the habit to blame kings and ministers for these things, the truth is that the world fought very much because the world enjoyed fighting, from the bowmen of Crecy down to the Light Division in the Peninsula.

Today all this is changed. The whole world has changed, and men have learned to look very differently today at war amongst many other things. Today war, to be bearable at all to the average man, must be war for some great purpose, in defense of some great right. It is obvious that if war is to be undertaken for this, or to be waged in defense of this, there must be another side to it, a side which is kicking against the pricks, fighting against Principle, and fighting without a just cause. But the human mind, the most subtle thing in the physical universe, easily persuades itself that it is right, and easily comes to believe it, so that both sides to a great quarrel may, and as far as the rank and file are concerned generally do, convince themselves of the righteousness of their cause and the wrongness of their opponent's. And so both pray for victory, pray as the children of Israel prayed against the Amalekites, as the Romans threw open the gates of the temple of Janus, or as the sects which composed the armies of Marlborough prayed before Blenheim.

In entering into a war, then, it behooves a nation to make sure that it is in the ranks with those who have their quarrel just. If it has taken every step to avoid war, if it has assured itself that it is fighting on behalf of right and of Principle, then it can go forward calmly and deliberately to the end. Christendom, of course, knows that war is wrong. Christendom knows that if the lesson of the Bible had been assimilated and demonstrated war would have become an impossibility long ago. Christendom, unfortunately however, has not learned that lesson, much less demonstrated the healing Gospel of the Christ, so Christendom fights, fights for what to it, in its blindness, is the best it knows; and fights because it realizes that believing all the things that it does believe, believing in the materiality and strife with which the human mind is filled, it realizes also that there may be a self-sacrifice found on the battlefield which may not be found in the counting house, and that there is a glory of renunciation to be gained in risking everything it holds dear and sacred for the sake of Principle, which it may not necessarily gain in seeking the rewards of peace for itself, rewards which only too often end in the satisfaction of material instincts, of that love of applause and of that greed of power, or of that unwillingness to face the threats of evil in the defense of right, which drew from the Founder of the Christian religion the words, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

For some two and a half years the President of the United States has striven to keep his country out of the Armageddon, where men have been tramping and fighting through the battle flames across the world, from the garden of Eden to the "cock-pit" in Flanders. He has been blamed by half the world for not taking his place in the great struggle in which humanity was engaged. He has waited patiently, however, waited for the moment when, in his eyes, there could be no question of what was right, and when, in his opinion, the finger of Principle would point clearly to the course the country should pursue. That moment, for reasons which it is perfectly unnecessary to state again, he thinks has come. He has made up his mind that the cause of liberty, the cause of progress, the demand of Principle has required the entrance of the United States into the war, not for the lust of conquest, not for the love of applause, but with the greatest hatred of the necessity, in defense of all that mankind holds sacred today, and which mankind unfortunately had to win with the sword, and today only knows how to hold

with the sword. To him, in short, the moment has come, when he may see his country as the subject of that great poem of Wordsworth's, which he is credited with admiring more than any other, that poem which delineates the character of the Happy Warrior,

"This is the Happy Warrior: this is He
That every man in arms should wish to be."

The Negro Is Loyal to the Core

PLOT rumors of such a character as, a few years ago, would have made them disregarded by intelligent people as plainly stupid and absurd, are now, owing to the methods of the Prussian war lords, forced upon the serious attention of humanity. In 1917, at all events, the United States is compelled to take cognizance of machinations conceived and contrived in Berlin with a view to the injury of the Republic, its institutions, and its people, that are of so underhanded, evil, and ridiculous a nature as to challenge comparison. Only the other day, the Imperial Foreign Minister, in all seriousness, was striving to buy Japan's sympathy with an implied gift of the Pacific Northwest, and Mexico's adherence with the assurance of the return to it of its "lost provinces," Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and California.

Only a profound ignorance of conditions existing on the Western side of the Atlantic, or an imagination distorted by desperation, can apparently account for the planning of so foolish a conspiracy. No individual, and no Nation, of normal and rational perception, could see anything in such a wildly fantastic plot save, perhaps, material for a comic opera. Yet the Imperial German Foreign Minister has confessed to its authorship, and German officialdom and German journalism have undertaken to defend it.

On a par with the conspiracy, which must have reminded many of the business opportunity offered by the Westerner to river men who would furnish their own boats and catch driftwood for him, taking half of their daily catch for their pay, is the characteristically Berlinese plot for starting a revolution among the Negroes of the United States South, the reward promised them being the State of Texas, already in the Mexican prize list. There appears to be no doubt as to the authenticity of this scheme. Its existence is supported, satisfactorily to those who have investigated it, including, it is said, agents of the United States Government, by direct as well as circumstantial evidence. The conspiracy of which it seems to be a part embraces its constituent elements, according to the information at hand, the rendezvous of Germans from the United States and South American republics in Mexico, union with some armed faction in that country, invasion of the United States, and cooperation with Negro insurrectionists of the latter country.

One great mistake of the German strategist, diplomatist, and conspirator, from the beginning, has been the failure to consider the other fellow. This led the German expert to believe that he could march through Belgium, with bands playing and colors flying, as if he were out for a holiday; that he would be in Paris in two weeks, that he would be in London in six months, and that the war would be all over, and the Eastern Hemisphere, and perhaps a good slice of the Western as well, would be in his hands, within one short, triumphant, delightful year. More recently, there is every reason to believe, he neglected to consider the Japanese or the Mexican. And in the latest of his projected exploits, this most efficient of human beings has forgotten to consider the Negro, with whom he proposed to deal.

The Negro, the Southern Negro, the Negro citizen of the United States, as anybody familiar with his character knows full well, unfortunately for the purposes of the German strategist, diplomatist, and conspirator, is loyalty personified. He is true to the core. He has given countless exhibitions of self-sacrificing devotion such as have left, neither in the South, North, nor in the Nation as a whole, any lingering doubt of his personal or national fidelity. His loyalty is a cherished conviction in the Southern household, in the Southern community, in the Southern heart, and wherever he is best known as he deserves to be throughout the land. He is not treacherous, he is not deceitful, he is not underhanded, he is not ungrateful, he is not a plotter, he is not a conspirator.

He is not at all deserving of the confidence or reliance of the Imperial German Government in any enterprise that calls for treason.

Serbia's Position

THE interview recently accorded by M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a representative of the *Petit Parisien* was welcome not only because of the information it conveyed, but because of the reminder it afforded that Serbia, a nation thinking for herself and looking forward confidently to the future, was still a fact to be reckoned with. As to the information disclosed in the interview, it was mostly concerned with that little-known train of events which immediately preceded Bulgaria's entering the struggle on the side of the Central Powers. In the majority of cases it is profitless enough to attempt to weigh the assertions and counterassertions of belligerents, in the hope of arriving at any considered judgment as to the facts. Serbia's case, however, is, in many respects, different from all the others and calls for attention separately.

It now seems quite clear from M. Pashitch's statement that Bulgaria's assertion, made in the course of her reply to neutrals on the Entente's note, that Bulgaria entered the war because her neighbors "threatened her existence and planned to divide her territory," was the very reverse of what was the case. At the very outset of the war, M. Pashitch declared, Serbia proposed to Rumania and Greece that a joint declaration should be made informing Bulgaria that they were ready to proceed with the revision of the treaty of Bucharest in her favor. Serbia, indeed, went even farther than this, and declared, in her own name, that she was ready to grant

to Bulgaria territorial concessions east of the Vardar. Finally, some time before the mobilization of Bulgaria, Serbia declared that she was willing, in order to bring a speedy end of the war, and to effect concord in the Balkans, to make even greater concessions. She agreed to cede practically all the territory in dispute in 1912, including Monastir, with the single reservation that a common frontier with Greece should be preserved to her. Bulgaria's only reply to these offers is a matter of history.

The great question of who started the war will, it is safe to say, never be settled to every one's satisfaction. Equally difficult of settlement will be the exact reason for each country's participation in the great struggle. There are, however, certain cogent facts, in almost every case, which ought to be known and afforded prominence, and the facts recorded by M. Pashitch must surely be placed in this category.

Progress in Uruguay

ALMOST uniformly, during the last two or three years, news from Uruguay has been of a nature satisfying to those whose hopes run high with regard to the future of the South American republics. Uruguay, although the smallest, has lately been keeping pace with the most progressive of them. It was among the first to proclaim tolerance in religion, and it has been among the foremost in building up a public school system. Primary education was made compulsory more than a quarter of a century ago, and in 1898 the Republic had 887 public and private educational establishments, well supported and well attended.

President Viera, in his recent message to the Twenty-sixth Congress, reviews internal affairs and foreign relations, which, because of conditions universally prevailing, are not entirely favorable. Uruguay suffered severely from the first shock of the war, but it has been steadily recovering, and were it not for a slight setback to the stock-raising and agricultural industry generally, it might be said that the recovery was complete.

It is along educational lines, however, that the President's message is most interesting. One thing is made very clear by the facts set forth in this particular, namely, that public instruction is making remarkable headway. Instead of there being fewer than 900 schools of all classes, as twenty years ago, there are now more than 1000 schools under State supervision; in the same time, as against 57,000 pupils in all schools, State, private and religious, there are now enrolled 100,000 public school children.

Uruguay is not content, however, with giving its children merely elementary or high school education. The Government has, in recent years, established a number of colleges for training in the arts, agriculture, mechanics, mining, and cultural and professional studies, while the authorities have been liberal in their support of the National University at Montevideo, one of the best in the Southern Continent.

With a constant reduction of the percentage of illiteracy and a constant increase of popular enlightenment, Uruguay, in the next decade, is almost certain to give an account of itself that will compare very creditably with the record of the most advanced among its neighbors.

Basra

THOSE who know Basra say of it, at once, that there is nothing about it that one should desire it. In its houses, meanly built, partly of sun-dried and partly of burnt bricks; in its bazaars long and low, covered with mats laid on rafters of date trees, and in its irregular narrow and unpaved streets, it shows all the most undesirable features of the typical small town in this land of river and plain. Yet Basra has its attractive seasons, and they occur twice every day, for twice every day the waters of the great river, the Shatt-el-Arab, formed by the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, upon which Basra is built, rise with the tide on the Persian Gulf, more than fifty miles away, and at once begin to effect a transformation in the town. The greater part of the area of Basra is occupied by gardens and plantations of palm trees, intersected by a number of little canals. At low tide, mud seems to be everywhere; but at high tide the channels are filled with water, and in and out, amidst the palm trees, there shoot the little native boats, the light and graceful ablams, as the natives call them.

Basra owes the notice which has fallen to it lately to the fact that it is one of the proposed termini of the famous Bagdad Railway, one of the many great schemes being to clear and keep clear the silting channel of the Shatt-el-Arab, and make of Basra a great port. If this were done, and Basra became a place of importance, it would, of course, be only coming into its own again, for, in the days of its prosperity, that is, in the days of the Kalifs of Bagdad, it was a place of great importance indeed. It is famed, as all the world knows, or ought to know, in the tales of the "Arabian Nights," and at the height of its greatness, it rivaled Kufa and Wasit in wealth and size. Its history, indeed, stretches back a long way into the past. Thus it was in the year 636 A. D. that the Kalif Omar, the conqueror of Jerusalem, and the hero of many other notable deeds, built the first city of Basra. He built it some eight miles from its present site, on the edge of "the stony and pebbly Arabian plateau," on an ancient canal now dry, and, as has been said, the place went from prosperous times to still more prosperous, until the power of the great Abbasid kalifate began to decline, and then Basra also declined. The canals were neglected, and communication with the sea, at the head of the Persian Gulf, became more and more difficult, until it was stopped altogether. Then, little by little, the inhabitants melted away, as it were, over the plains, and the city, after the manner of so many other cities in this part of the world, became "heaps." The modern suburb of Basra is known as Zobeir, and here the villas of the well-to-do Basra merchants today are built up against the ruin mounds which mark the situation of the ancient city.

As to the modern town of Basra, or Busra, or Bassora, or Bussora, as it is indifferently spelled, it is uncer-

tain when it began to come into being. The present city was conquered by the Turks in 1668, and from then until recent times it seems to have had little rest. Revolution followed fast upon revolution, and siege followed siege. Thus, it was taken by the Persians under Sadik Khan, in 1777, after an eight months' siege, and in about a year fell again into the hands of the Turks, who were once more deprived of it by the sheik of the Montefik Arabs. Again, within a few months, Turkey, in the person of Suleiman Pasha, returned in all her wrath, met the sheik on the banks of the Euphrates, put him to flight, and once more captured the city. From that day, until "yesterday," it remained in Turkish hands.

Notes and Comments

THERE was a very amusing incident at the reception of the Lancashire deputation at the India Office, and one which appears to have been noted only by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. He says that Sir S. P. Sinha indignantly refuted the charge brought against the Government that it was imposing cotton duties to please the Bombay mill owner. Was the Maharajah of Bikani, who was present and had advocated the duties, the sort of person to sympathize with a clique of manufacturers? The Maharajah had an ancestry going back thousands of years, and was a man with a complete contempt for manufacture and commerce of any kind. This, adds the correspondent, amused Lancashire very much.

THE reading clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington has probably been advised, by this time, of his error in putting the full name of the lady from Montana into the roll call, and, very likely, has made the correction. It would be necessary to name her as "Miss Jeannette Rankin" only in case there were another Miss Rankin among the members. "Miss Rankin" meets present requirements. How long it will do so, of course, remains to be seen. They say that many of the bachelor members have already begun to "dol up," which means that they are more particular about their appearance than they used to be.

IN 1914, as in 1870, the Paris streets were, for a time, deprived of public conveyances, the motor bus being, from the beginning of August, requisitioned to carry provisions to the armies. It has, of course, long since returned to its usual vocations. The motor bus is the direct descendant of those popular old conveyances known as dames blanches, citadines, diligentes, hirondelles, and carolines. The carolines owed their name to the 10,000-franc wager between Louis XVIII and the Duchess de Berry that she would ride from the Madeleine to the Bastille in an omnibus. The carolines and the other rival conveyances had seats on the roof for five or six persons. The incommode of this elevated and unprotected position in wet weather, with no possibility of getting a seat inside, is the subject of a mordant lithograph of Damier's in his "Croquis de Paris." The conductor sardonically says to the dripping and depressed passengers: "Fifteen centimes for a complete bath. My word, it's cheap!"

THE House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday performed a very creditable service, not only for the Commonwealth, but for the country, in repudiating overwhelmingly a favorable committee report which, had it been adopted, would have operated to shield the drinking automobile driver and to imperil the public. The moral effect of this action will be felt far beyond the borders of Massachusetts. It will encourage those who are striving, in all parts of the United States, to exclude the liquor user, whether he uses little or much, from the operation of motor vehicles on the highways.

"BUT the speech itself, apart from the memories it awakened, was a masterpiece of simple eloquence. Every one felt its sincerity, and felt also that it spoke the longings of the Irishman in the trenches. I have never known the House so moved, even by the greatest parliamentarians of the day, and at its close we seemed for a brief moment to have stepped into the road that leads to an Irish peace." So does one who heard it describe the effect of Captain William Redmond's recent appeal for reconciliation on the Irish question in the House of Commons. The veteran of many struggles standing up in his khaki uniform, and holding out the hand of friendship to old political foes. It was, surely, yet another of those indications, so increasingly common in these days, of the coming of the new order.

IN MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, advertising is taxed. All posters, billboards, dodgers, and such like mediums contribute to the State for their existence. An additional tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the advertising of alcoholic liquors. Thus at least a beginning has been made there in recognizing the harm of intoxicating drink. A further step will, of course, be the prohibition of this kind of advertising. Such action may come before or after the legal restriction of indulgence in the liquor itself.

AFTER telling us that the Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company of Hawaii earned a net profit of \$149,737 on its 1916 crop, and paid dividends of \$120,000 during the year, it seems a trifle superfluous for the dispatch bringing this information to say that the concern is satisfied with the business it is doing. If only the sugar consumer felt all right about it, then everything would be well.

AN ITEM in the Blairtown (Mo.) Record contains a personal notice which recalls the good old days of the "prairie schooner." It runs: "J. L. Wright and family have arrived from Nevada. They came through in their car, in which were Mr. and Mrs. Wright and son; also one yearling heifer, several hogs, several coops of chickens, farm and garden tools, and some other articles." The Nevada mentioned is a town in Missouri, not the State of that name. It is a little strange that the Record neglected to say anything about the maker of the car.